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## The HYA YAKA

VOL. VI.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1908.

No. 4

#### THE NEW BY-LAWS

A. E. WEBSTER, M.D., D.D.S.

The by-laws recently passed by the Board of Directors of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, are the direct outcome of some of the objectionable methods of practice which have sprung up during the last few years. The profession and the board have up to the present time paid but little attention to their responsibility to the public. The need was not urgent, but since individuals and companies have been formed to do dental practice, using a few misfits and failures in the profession as hirelings to protect themselves against prosecution, there is a necessity to take action. Licentiates who lend themselves for so much a week to those who are not dentists must earn their salaries regardless of the patient or lose their positions. The directors of the concern want dividends; they don't want the public taken care of. It's their money they want. A patient has no recourse against the individual who makes the operations, because he is never known to the patient by name. He is the clerk No. 4 to the office; nobody to the patient. There is no personal responsibility. The intention of the by-law is to make the operator known to the patient, and compel him to take the responsibility of his operations.

In concerns where the owners are not dentists there is usually a manager who meets the patients and makes contracts with them for the operations they need, or for operations they can be persuaded they need. This man is sometimes called the contractor. He directs the operator who is to do the operations. Such an operator does the bidding of his master, whether it be in the interests of the patient or not. Operators in such places often work on a weeky salary and commission. If the operator can persuade the patient to pay more for the operations than agreed to by the contractor, he receives from 30 per cent to 75 per cent. of the amount of the increased charges. To an ordinary person one might think patients would pay only what was at first agreed to. But they are approached in such a smooth way, and the opportunity for deception is so great, that they are easily persuaded. Dentistry is like few other callings; the patient knows little or nothing about what should be done, and has no knowledge of whether that which was promised was carried out or not. Thus the patient is at the mercy of the operator, as is the case in surgery. Where such relationships exist between the dentist and his patient there is the greatest opportunity for deception and fraud.

A few examples of how a confiding person may be deceived

<sup>\*</sup> Dominion Dental Journal, December, 1907.

or induced to pay more money than at first agreed to will give some idea of the possibilities of the dishonest dentist. patient sees an advertisement of full sets of teeth for \$3.00; amalgam fillings, 50 cents up; porcelain fillings, \$1.00 up. He asks for a set of teeth, the three-dollar kind. If he should happen to have any teeth remaining in his mouth his could not be a full set, consequently he cannot take advantage of the bargain offered, but is persuaded that in his particular case he should have some special color of rubber, and that the teeth should be different from the ordinary person's, and consequently it will cost him ten or twelve dollars. Another plan is to show a heap of old dentures for the patient to choose his set from. No suitable one can be found, of course, and, being a special case, he will have to have one made specially for him, which may cost fifteen dollars, and to make it strong, a gold bar should be put in the denture, which will raise the price to twenty. Another scheme is to make a denture on German silver base and gold-plate it, and give it to a patient for a gold plate. The patient may be approached in the filling question about like this: "We advertise amalgam fillings, the same material that other dentists use, for 50 cents. It is the kind of material put in the ordinary person's teeth, but yours really require a better filling. You would rather have the best. We have silver at one dollar, gold and silver at a dollar and a half, or platinum and gold at two dolars." The patient gets the same filling or a worse one the more he pays for it. The gold and silver filling is simply a pellet of gold added to the alloy as it is being mixed. The pellet of gold looks large to the inexperienced eye, and helps to deceive. The platinum filling is a bluff at adding platinum to the alloy. In each case the filling is a worse one by adding either the platinum or the gold, even by the microscopic amount added. A very common form of deception is to advise a patient to have a gold crown to cover the whole of a tooth, when as a matter of fact there is but a small cavity which should be filled. By this scheme the patient is persuaded to give up from five to fifteen dollars for a readymade gold crown worth about one dollar and fifty cents, and have a good tooth mutilated and endangered to pyorrhea, while a filling which would be better would cost him not more than a couple of dollars. There are dentists so greedy and so dishonest that they have persuaded patients to have perfectly sound teeth covered with gold so that they could get the fee. When such practices are so common as they seem to be to-day, it is high time a by-law was passed that will have for its object the protection of the public against such forms of fraud.

It might be said that patients so defrauded would not again ask the services of those who defrauded them. 'This may be quite true, but when you stop to think that less than half of the population of Ontario ever visit a dentist, there is always virgin soil for the fakir to work upon. In fact, there is a studied intention to avoid having a patient call at a later date when he might have found out that he was deceived. They try as far as possible to get all the money he will give up, and then insuit him, or in some way get into a dispute with him, so that he will never come back.

These are but a few of the methods adopted by men who claim

to be dentists. It is high time that an effort should be made to bring such methods of fraud to the attention of the authorities.

The employment of unqualified assistants is a feature of professional misconduct brought prominently before the board at the last meeting of the Legislature, when Sadie Holmes was applying for a license to practise. She claimed to have been assisting a dentist for many years, which was contrary to the law; and in this connection Hon. Mr. McKay said "the board should not have permitted a member of the College to have such an assistant, and by doing so they had given Miss Holmes rights." The Dean replied that the board had no authority to control such conduct in their members. To this Mr. McKay said: "You should have such authority, and if you haven't it, I will support you in getting it." The solicitors of the College advised the board that they have the authority if they would pass the necessary by-law, which appears as No. 43, section 2, paragraph (b).

It is hoped that the by-laws may be effective in controlling the members of the college who have in the past permitted the

unqualified to control them.

#### Round the World with a Lacrosse Team.

By W. D. RAMORE, '08'

It almost seemed like leaving home to part from the friends we had made in Adelaide in our two weeks spent there. Our last game in the East was played on Saturday afternoon, and we went to the boat directly after it. The boat had been kept waiting several hours for us. The Kyarra was a good deal larger than the Aorangi, but not any faster, and it took five days to make the distance between Adelaide and Freemantle. While on board we had several games of cricket (Canada v. Australia), in all of which the Canadians downed the other passengers. The Kyarra made one call en route, namely at Albany, in West Australia. This is a pretty little town with a splendid harbor, and also having a range of mountains at its back. On our arrival in Freemantle we were greeted by a large crowd, who kept calling out greetings as the boat neared the wharf. We went directly to the train, and left for Perth at once. Perth is the capital of West Australia, and has a beautiful site on the Swan river. The population is about fifty thousand, and it is the distributing centre for the west.

Here, as usual, we were entertained to a round of receptions and evenings which, after our five days rest on the boat, we could

enter into with fresh spirit.

From Perth we journeyed to Kalgoorlie, about three hundred and fifty miles inland. It is in the centre of the Coolgardie gold fields, and for about two hundred miles around it there is nothing but desert. The town is about twelve years old, with a population of thirty thousand. When first discovered there was no supply of drinking water available, and water was often as high as ten dollars a barrel. Now they have a water supply pumped from near Perth, three hundred and fifty miles away. This supplies the town and mines with all the water needed at a very low rate per thousand gallons.

While in Kalgoorlie we went down the Great Boulder Gold Mine, and spent nearly half a day in it. It was much the same as in one other described. On the surface, however, things were different. The dumps were much larger, and with a slight wind blowing the dust raised is so thick that you cannot see across the street. This is what the natives call a snow storm, and the wash woman has to watch her chance to get her clothes dried, or they need washing again without being worn. The Lacrosse field in Kalgoorlie is somewhat unique, as there is not a blade of grass or anything green on it. It is covered with a course red soil like fine gravel, and is not the best of places to slide on your knees.

From Kalgoorlie we returned to Perth, and after a short stay there played our final game in Freemantle on a Saturday.

The West Australians differ from the East Australians much as those of our North-West differs from those of the East They are freer and easier in manner and living. They live faster, and have more of the American spirit than anywhere else in Australia.

We sailed late Monday evening of September 2 from Free-mantle, on board the S.S. Ortona, of the Orient Pacific line, and sailing from Brisbane to London. In the morning we were out of sight of land, and in the roll and swell of the Southern Ocean. Here there is continually a heavy swell, due to the meeting of two currents, and the boat was rolling heavily all the time, although the sea was otherwise quite calm. We had on board with us the New Zealand Football Team, the "All Blacks," who were going to England to play a series of games. They were a fine crowd of fellows, and we had a good time with them. It was great to sit and watch them going through their drill, and remember when we had to do it too. On board there was a concert nearly every second night, and once a fancy dress ball. There was a great scarcity of women, however.

In these seas the water is very phosphorescent, and as it is churned up by the propeller, or moved by the sides of the ship, it glistens and glows as if a pale light were just undeaneath the surface. It flashes up brightly one minute in one spot, then in another, and again comes like summer lightning, all in a sheet of

light.

On the tenth day we sighted the shores of Ceylon. They are covered with palms down to the water's edge, and are very beautiful. The City of Colombo could be seen over an hour before we reached it, and meanwhile we passed several native fishing boats, and also some Kattumarans. These last are a very

primitive affair. They are made by fastening several logs together and cut to a point at one end and perhaps turned up a little. The native fisherman squats on these logs and manipulates his lines while the sun shines down with enough force to broil a white man. He doesn't mind that, however.

The harbor of Colombo is not very large, and protected seawards by a breakwater with one entrance. Over this breakwater the waves break with great force and splash high in the air. It makes a beautiful picture to see the spray shoot almost straight up to a height of twenty or thirty feet. Inside the breakwater we were met by several Kattamarans loaded with small boys and some larger ones, who were almost naked and ready to dive for coins. They rarely missed them, and often there would be an energetic scrap under water when two or three got there together.

Landing we were immediately set upon by natives who kept calling, "Get your money changed here," and trying to pull us along to their particular money changer. As soon as we left the cover of the wharf shed the oriental scene burst upon us. Everything seemed to be taking it easy. The little bullocks in the carts, the drivers, the business men and all. It was too hot to hurry, and besides the spirit of the people is against it. We picked up a guide, or rather he picked us out for an easy mark, and started to see the town. Hiring several cabs with little ponies attached we started out. Nearly every kid that saw us coming held out his hand for a penny, or would chase after us and throw flowers into the rig and then salute us by patting the top of his head before holding out his hand, palm upwards. Some of them would chase us for blocks trying to sing a song at the same time, or call us "deah masta," or "belly dry, masta." Away from the European part of the town the houses are small and crowded closely together. The shops are dirty little affairs, a few feet square, crowded with stuff. Native crows were around everywhere. They were very bold, and did not seem to be afraid of the people at all. We went into a Hindoo temple and "walked right out again." In hadn't been cleaned since it was built, and both looked and smelled like it. Beggars of all ages, sizes, and shape, with many kinds of diseases and deformities showing, would pester us as long as they could keep up, or until they had received a coin. We entered several of the shops in the better quarter of the city. Here we had an interesting experience of how to buy goods in the East. They would try to sell us whatever we looked at, and would ask prices ranging from four to ten times what they expected to get. There would then be a long haggle to get the price down, and at last the merchant would part with it with many sighs and exclamations that he was being Then some of the natives on the street would come along with a freshly caught beetle, or some pebbles picked from the beach, nd try to sell them, asking a shilling for something they would sell for a penny or halfpenny, or throw away if they couldn't sell. We had tiffin at one of the hotels, and then hired

rickshaws to go to a Rugby match. The rickshaw is a two-wheeled carriage, with a cover somewhat like a buggy top, and seat wide enough for one. They are drawn by a man, who is paid at about a shilling a day by those who know the rate; but visitors are generally a harvest to the "rickie" man. They trot away with the rig and occupant as easily as we start to walk, and go at a gait that would tire a horse.

The rugby match was "All Blacks" against Ceylon, and was easily won by the New Zealanders. After it was over we returned to the boat and sailed shortly after dark. This was the worst place for beggars and tips I have ever been in, but full of new

experiences.

(Continued Next Month.)

#### Theatre Night

Late in the session the students' parliament of the University of Toronto decided to revive theatre night. This effort was begun with a good deal of hope for success, but not without certain misgivings on account of memories of the last evening of this kind, which was held in the Princess Theatre some three years ago. The main idea this year was to promote the university spirit and at the same time to provide a pleasant evening for the students and their friends. With this in view, arrangements were made to have the Royal Alexandra Theatre entirely reserved for students of the University on Monday evening, January 10th. The patronage was obtained of the Lieutenant-Governor, Premier Whitney. and President Falconer, besides other distinguished persons, including some of the Board of Governors of the University. The title of the play for the evening was "Old Heidelberg," and as well as being peculiarly adapted for the occasion, it gave Miss Ida Conquest ample scope for her well known abilities. Premier Whitney and President Falconer spoke after the first act, and between all the acts the University yell and University songs were rendered with admirable enthusiasm by the students. Altogether the evening passed very pleasantly, was pronounced by everyone to be a decided success, and as a result theatre night has come to stay.

On account of the impossibility of accommodating all who wanted to attend, it was decided to hold a repetition of the evening on Friday of the same week.



## The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

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Vol. VI

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1908.

No. 4

#### **Editorials**

#### REVIEWS

In view of the now fast approaching examinations it would be a great help to have the lecturers so arrange their time as to be able to devote the last one or two days to a short review of the work covered during the term. Dr. Stewart, I believe, made a practice of this, and it proved to be the means of calling attention to several points that had been crowded to the background, but which, nevertheless, managed to find their way to the examination papers. Little things such as this go a long way towards allaying any little friction that may take place between lecturer and students during the year.

#### EXAMINATIONS

When the scheme of monthly quizzes and term examination was first introduced into our College, complaints and objections were heard on every side against the innovation. These, of course, came from the students who had to do the extra writing and, in some cases, the needful preparation, but nothing was thought of the lecturing staff upon whom the wearisome task of correcting the papers was placed. I think, however, that I can say without any fear of contradiction, that these examinations have proved to be an unqualified benefit to both the lecturer and the student. To the former it gives an insight into the manner in which his lectures are being assimilated by the student, while to the latter it gives an opportunity to put down his ideas in concrete form and to find out just where he stands in regard to a certain subject. When a lecturer finds that an entire class has rather a hazy idea on a certain part of his work it is just about time for him to try presenting that particular part in some other way, for while some few

individuals may err in answering a question, when a whole class goes wrong it is time for a little introspection. As to the students who have fallen below the average, they could not have had their attention directed to their shortcomings in a more efficient manner than in the posting of the term examinations the other day. Many and long were the vows made that morning, and surely some of their nightly haunts will know them no more, for this term at least.

\* \* \* \*

#### WRITTEN VERSUS ORAL EXAMINATIONS

Written examinations have their drawbacks, but at the same time the most ardent opponent of this method cannot advance very many really tangible reasons for their abolishment. One thing is certain, the written examination cannot be entirely abolished from the College in favor of the oral system. Many say that the latter is the true solution of the examination problem. We, who have gone through Dr. Webster's oral guizzes on the anatomy of the teeth and have later had the questionable pleasure of being placed around the dissection table and then treated to a rigid test as to our anatomical knowledge, know how elusive an idea can really be. We have been extremely anxious to show Dr. Mackenzie how fully we were prepared to demonstrate to his satisfaction, and also to our own, just how well we knew our subject, only to find that our minds at the crucial moment, became a blank instead of a well arranged collection of facts. Had we the necessary time to think, of course we would have been able to get down to the normal again; but thinking takes time, and while we were vainly struggling to involve order out of chaos, our opportunity passed and another night was given over to worrying, and another trip was made, with fear and trembling, the next morning into the chamber of horrors.

To very few of us is given the faculty of being able to think clearly and quickly while facing an audience. Most men who could never be charged with any other form of cowardice would rather lead a forlorn hope than speak to even a small number of people. Some of our greatest speakers, while knowing what the general drift of their speech is to be, never know just how they are going to introduce their subject until they step upon the platform. Such a man is saved the agony of boring an audience, for he has the ability to profit by the signs of his hearers, and if his matter is not well received he can change his method and attack the question from another and possibly a more satisfactory standpoint. the great majority of us, though, a speech means a labored recitation, prepared with anxiety, delivered with apprehension, listened to with a combination of resignation and politeness, but, as a rule, concluded with relief both by the speaker as well as his audience. Now, the point I wish to make is this: the majority can write what they know upon a subject much more fully and easily than they can deliberately stand up and speak along the same lines. A fellow at first may have difficulty in condensing his knowledge, but a little practice works wonders even in examination writing.

It will be a disappointment to many, especially to the seventysix students of the College who put themselves out to the extent of an attempt at a new College yell, to learn that the judges were unable to make the award of the much-coveted prize. All the students recognized the necessity of a new yell, and several did their best to improve on our present one. But the time for the contest was most inopportune. When the date—December 10th—was decided upon, the students were deep in their studies, preparing for their Christmas exams., and when the time was extended to January 15th, everyone was feeling so well after their vacation that they could not settle down. A large number of yells was submitted for the December date, but all showed lack of thought, and appeared to have been written in a hurry. There were very few handed in in January, and they, too, showed signs of a small amount of preparation. The judges regret exceedingly that this should be the case, but decided that it would be impossible to award the prize to the writers of any of the yells submitted. Therefore, our present yell will stand. In spite of its incongruities, every fellow will stand by it as in former times and make it sound to best advantage.

#### The New President of the Institute of Dental Pedagogies of North America

Dr. W. E. Willmott, in attaining to this position at its fifteenth annual meeting, during the Christmas vacation, has been given possibly the highest honor that the dental profession has to offer. He has been officially connected with this society for eight years. In 1899 he was elected to the executive. It is composed of three members, who hold office for three years, one being elected each year. When his term expired he was elected secretary, which position he held for four years, when he became vice-president. Thus he has filled all the offices of the association. He also holds the unique record of attending every annual meeting except one.

Out of the thirty-eight schools twenty-two were present. The session was very interesting and profitable. Dr. A. E. Webster was the other representative from the R.C.D.S. A trip to New Orleans at this time of the year must be very pleasant. As might be expected, the hospitality of the South surpassed that of other places. The wives of the representatives received special attention. The institute was treated to two banquets, a five hours' trolley ride about the city, and a sail on the river.



"AT HOME" COMMITTEE

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#### Y. M. C. A.

Last year a committee of students representing all the faculties and colleges of the University of Toronto, decided to support one of our own men in student work in Calcutta, India. As no missionary went this year it was dicided for this year to raise a thousand dollars to support Y. M. C. A. work among the 16,000 Chinese students in Tokio, which is now the largest student centre in the world.

MR. JOHN R. MOTT says: That this situation represents the greatest opportunity he has known in his twenty years of work among the students of the world, and that, if he lives to be a very old man, he expects never to stand before a greater one.

China is changing more now in one year then Japan did in any two. What an influence these students in Tokio will have on these changes! They come from all parts of China, 650 of them from Sz Chuan, the province to which Lindsay has gone, taking eight weeks to reach the coast, a longer time than it takes to go around the world.

These men will go back to China with the knowledge of the secret of western progress and power and will give it to China. The door stands open to Christian influence in a most unique way on what may be the mightiest nation in history. These men hold in their power a great share in moulding that empire. One student has given \$50 for this purpose.

We are proud to announce that definite steps are being taken for the erection of a large Y. M. C. A. building for the university. The Board and Council have granted a sight and each college and its faculty are expres ing their desire that the scheme should be carried through.

#### The "At Home"

On Thursday evening, January 23rd, the twelfth annual At Home of the students of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons was held in the Temple Building. In the past this function has always afforded a pleasant evening's entertainment and been considered one of the most delightful of University affairs, and this year this reputation was fully sustained. Indeed it is doubtful if ever before, there was such perfect harmony. During the entire evening everything proceeded with spirit and swing so admirable, and characteri tic of a student's dance.

The guests, who numbered about 300, were received by Mrs. Falconer, Mrs. Walter Willmott and Mr. W. A. Dalrymple, Chairman of Committee. Shortly after nine o'clock dancing commenced and continued, with only a short intermission, until two o'clock. The spacious ballroom was decorated with the college colors, garnet and blue, carried out in the lights and the draperies. A very pleasing feature of the event was the large number of students that attended. Never before was there such loyal

support given and this must be very gratifying to the committee who deserve great credit for the manner in which they performed their duties. Every detail had been forseen and attended to, and accordingly the evening wore away smoothly and without an interruption. The committee are also to be complimented on the admirable way in which they proceeded with the dance in spite of the uncalled for action of the Board. They were too loyal to their College to see its best social function cease to be and accordingly, with the co-operation of the students, they went ahead and made the "At Home" of '08 the best yet, independent of any outside aid. To the Seniors the passing of this dance causes a pang, as it reminds them of the separation and parting of friends which will follow shortly, yet it will always be pleasant to look back on the delightful evening of the last "At Home."

The guests included: Mrs. Falconer, Mrs. Walter Willmott, Mrs. Cummer, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Nicol, Miss Marjory Campbell, Miss Marson, Miss Gladys Allison, Miss Alice Gordon, Miss Barker, Miss Eagleton, Miss Jocielyn, Miss Manchee, Miss Hildred Rose, Miss Pettit, the Misses Basset, Miss Moyes, Miss Fairty, Miss Laird, Miss Haggart, Miss Stewart, Miss Phillips, Miss McBain, Miss Knapp, Miss I. Campbell, Miss Walton, Miss Dowling, Miss Robertson, Miss Gibson, Miss Heith, Miss Parker, Miss Spencer, Miss Hall, Miss Vassie, Miss Boddy, Miss Davidson, Miss Derry, Miss McRoberts, Miss Clow, Miss Wright, Miss Walton, Misses Bath, Miss Skene, Miss Renwick, Miss Hinch, Misses Hodge, Miss Lockart, Misses Allen, Miss Sleeth, Miss Gould, Miss Petrie, Miss Haig, Miss Bell, Miss Cameron, Miss Harrison, Miss Widener, Miss Baker, Miss Weir.

Other colleges represented were: Medical, School of Science,

Arts, Ontario Agricultural College and Knox.

The committee were Messrs. Dalrymple, Chairman; Sleeth, Higley, De Mille, Brooks, Billings, Grainger, Willmott, Strachan, Elliott, Carmichael, Dawson, Ruddell and Taylor. R. D. S.

#### Royal Dental Society

The monthly meeting of the Royal Dental Society was held on Tuesday evening, January 21st. Owing to a rather busy week for the students, Monday and Friday being theatre nights, and Thursday evening the annual Dental at Home, the attendance was not very large. However, a very profitable evening was spent, all being thoroughly satisfied with the offering of the committee. The two chief items of interest were Mr. Ramore's paper on his trip around the world, and the exhibit of casting machines for gold inlay work.

Mr. Ramore proved himself to be one of the best of entertainers, and the wonder is that we have not discovered this talent sooner. His native modesty possibly is the cause. Truly, in the future when the individuals of that little town of Fergus grow weary of talking of the past glories of the far-famed "Thistles" they will be able to again whet their appetites for travel by calling

upon our young friend to relate his adventures in foreign parts. Mr. Ramore possesses that happy faculty of relating just what his audience wished to listen to, and his descriptions were so vivid, that all of us have had our ideas of Australia and the other parts mentioned, vastly increased by his very interesting paper.

There were present Doctors Pearson, Trotter, Wunder, Mallory, Lennox and Walter Willmott. To the latter in no little extent is due the success of the exhibit. Dr. Walter always has the good of the College at heart, and in his duties as superintendent he doubtless has to make many enemies, still the majority of his tra-

ducers cannot but say that he is sincere.

As to the machines themselves, my regret is that there was not a greater number present to view them. They varied from the centrifugal to the asbestos method, and from the rather intricate one exhibited by Dr. Pearson, to the simple little centrifugal machine made by Dr. Lennox. The latter was probably the most attractive of the collection. Its axle was made from the axial part of a bicycle pedal; its motive force by winding a rubber band around the axle, while instead of the two cyclinders, one only was used, the balance being obtained by using a weighted knob at the opposite end.

The musical selections were given by Mr. Frank Fulton, choir master of St. Mary's Church, and Mr. Welodt, of Germany. In concluding the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the different gentlemen whose presence and kindness contributed

so much to the success of the evening.

#### Personal and Social

We must congratulate our worthy "Tom" on his new gold medal, which he received on his resigning his position as president of the Musical Association of Toronto, which position he has held for two years, with credit to himself.

Dr. Fasken's old friends were glad to see him around again,

shaking hands with the old faces he used to know so well.

We hope Mr. Dalrymple had a good time in Kingston and Dr. Maxwell in Lucknow during the vacation.

Mr. Bleakley is back again, and seems to be busy.

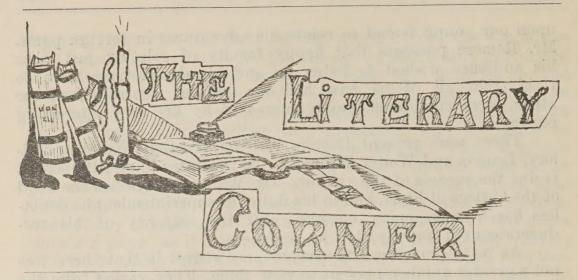
Mr. McGuirl had the la grippe, which delayed his return to

the college.

Mr. Tom Billings, who is a cousin of our Josh, and Y.M.C.A. secretary for the Colleges of Canada, paid us a visit on the 16th inst.

#### Answer to Correspondents

T. C. DeM.—We acknowledge the receipt of your urgent plea to have no locals put in on you this month, and, after considering the matter, decided to grant your request. And we further wish to extend our heartfelt sympathy to you on account of the losses sustained by you at the recent Freshman-Sophomore hockey match, and hope that they in no way interfered with your attendance at the "At Home." And, really, Tommy, we trust that any insults from that villainous Junior, W——, will be treated by you with scorn.



#### The Men that Don't Fit In.

By Rev. W. SERVICE, the "Kipling of the Yukon."

THERE'S a race of men that don't fit in,
A race that can't stay still;
So they break the hearts of kith and kin,
And they roam the world at will.

They range the field and they rove the flood,
And they climb the mountain's crest;
Their's is the curse of the gypsy blood,
And they don't know how to rest.

If they just went straight they might go far;
They are strong, and brave, and true;
But they are always tired of the things that are,
And they want the strange and the new.
They say: "Could I find my proper groove,
What a deep mark I would make!
So they chop and change, and each fresh move
Is only a fresh mistake.

And each forgets, as he strips and runs,
With a brilliant, fitful face,
It's the steady, quiet, plodding ones,
Who win in the lifelong race;
And each forgets that his youth has fled:
Forgets that his prime is past,
Till he stands one day, with a hope that's dead,
In the glare of the truth at last.

He has failed, he has failed; he has missed his chance;
He has just done things by half.
Life's been a jolly good joke on him,
And now is the time to laugh.
Ha, ha! he is one of the Legion Lost;
He was never meant to win:
He's a rolling stone, and it's bred in the bone;
He's a man who won't fit in.



### Sports



Once more the seasons have changed. The green covering of earth has been replaced by the white; the balmy days of summer have given place to the cold, chilly breezes of winter, and the water in the rivers and ponds has changed to ice. With these changes in Nature we are called upon to change our sports from the manly game of football and handball to the more strenuous game of hockey.

Hockey, as we see it played to-day, is far from what it was years ago. The old game of shinny has been replaced by the modern game, which comprises skating, stick-handling, and heady plays. The ring of the cold steel on the smooth, glassy ice as the players dash from end to end, fills the hearts of everyone with love for the game, which causes the most sober and earnest follower or spectator to burst into shouts and laughter.

Now in our College corridors we hear the ring of news of hockey. The labs, are full of mental pictures of games which our students have played or seen played before coming to College.

When we look back over our past history of hockey, and view the walls of our College, adorned with photos of our championship teams, we are pleased to see that the Dentals are one of the foremost teams in the Inter-faculty League, in spite of the handicap in numbers.

The last time that the "Jennings" Cup was won by the Dents was in '05-'06, when the School of Science not only lost possession of the silverware, but also some very valuable coin. The following year the Dents lost to the School, not through any error on their part, but the unjust ruling of the referee.

On Wednesday, 15th inst., the hockey season opened, when the Juniors and Sophomores crossed sticks in the first inter-year game for the "Beattie Nesbitt" Cup. At 2.30 p.m. Cheney, who acted as referee, called the men to the centre for the necessary warning as regards rough tactics. The game at times was fast, in spite of the one-sided score. The Juniors got choice of goals, and shot with the wind and sun in their favor. The game was not long in progress until it was clear that the Juniors would only hold out a short time. The Sophomores started off with a dash, and soon the Junior goalkeeper was called upon to show his ability, and by a beautiful stop he saved a score. The puck was carried down the ice by Cosgrove, but he soon lost to the Sophies' defence. The Sophomore forwards got possession of the rubber, and soon the nets bulged from a shot from Young. Play remained in the Juniors' territory, and in a few minutes Slack found the nets once more. After the draw-off the Juniors carried the puck into Sophomores' territory, but Church was in the way, and soon returned it. The Junior defence returned, but the Sophies' forward line secured the rubber, and, by some excellent combination and stick-handling, Bleakley found the net from a side shot. This was all the scoring in the first half.

During the second half the Juniors were all showing signs of fatigue, and began mixing things up, and spent considerable time

with the timekeepers. The Sophomores played a clean, steady game throughout, and in the second half added three more goals to their list.

No time during the game was the "King" in his citadel in danger. The lack of practice was telling on the Juniors. The line-up:

Sophomores (6).		Juniors (0).
King	Goal	Moore
Church	Point	Lonergan
Bouck	Cover point	Irwin
Weicker	Rover	McLauren
Young	Centre	Cosgrove
	R. W	
Slack	L. W	Loucks

The penalties—Bouck, Slack, Young, Lonnergan, O'Callaghan, Irwin 2, Loucks 3.

Cheney made a very impartial referee, and won the esteem of all classes.

On Friday, the 17th, the Sophomores and Freshmen met on Victoria Rink and tried conclusions. The teams showed that they were about equal. Early in the game two bad accidents occurred to two Sophomore men, when Slack had his eye split open, which required medical treatment, and Weicker had the misfortune to have his lip split in three different places with the puck. These were both accidental, and no one was to blame. It proved a severe blow to the Sophies' forward line, as Slack was forced to retire from the game.

The game was so even that it was impossible to tell which team would win. The Sophies, when hard pressed, were inclined to be rough, and spent much time with the timekeepers, Young being the main offender.

During the latter part of the second half King gave a splendid exhibition of goal-minding, stopping what appeared sure goals, and his work received loud applause.

A few minutes before the game was called the Freshmen found the nets for the only goal which was scored. In the dying moments of the game the Sophies tried hard to even matters, but they failed to score. They came so close as to hit the posts several times.

Penalties—English, Bleakley 1, Young 4. Line-up:

Sophomores (0).

King Goal McDougal
Church Point English
Bouck Cover point Rebinson

Bouck Cover point Robinson
Weicker Rover Sangster
Young Centre LaFlamme
Bleakley R. W. Brimico
Slack L. W. Stone

Cheney acted as referee, to the satisfaction of both teams.

During the game the Hockey Executive were busy watching the players, that they might get material for the Senior team.

They report a winning team. Of our old players in uniform is Cheney, King, and Bleakley, are doing excellent work, and many new men have shown themselves fit for Senior company Robinson, English, Sangster, and LaFlamme showing fine form.

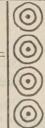
The practices will be held Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons, and every man who plays hockey is requested to attend

these practices.

Bleakley, '08, will be on the ice every practice, and will coach the team. He has also arranged practices with outside teams, and in a short time expects to have a team playing in championship style.



### Plugger Points



Contributors to this column are requested to write in ink and on only one side of the paper. The name of the contributor is to be signed, that the Hya Yaka may know whom to interrogate in case the point of the contribution is not clear, but the name shall not be published. All "Plugger Points" may be deposited in the Hya Yaka box in the Senior lab.

#### SOME COMMON PHRASES EXPLAINED

"Money talks," but it is not on speaking terms with me.

"Pity is akin to love." And a mighty poor relation.

"Every man has his price." Excepting always those who give themselves away.

"A complication of diseases." What a man dies of when the

doctors don't know.

"Riches have wings." But the millionaire's sons usually open the cage doors.

"Ignorance is bliss." It must be, judging from the happy ex-

pressions of the majority.

"Love laughs at locksmiths." With a milliner, grocer, and

iceman, however, he is usually serious.
"Truth is stranger than fiction." Or does it only seem so because we have less chance to get well acquainted with it?

"What is the secret of success?" said the seeker after knowledge.
"Push," said the Button.

"Never be led," said the Pencil.
"Take pains," said the Window.

"Always keep cool," said the Ice. "Be up to date," said the Calendar.

"Make light of everything," said the Lamp. "Do a driving business," said the Hammer.

"Be sharp in all your dealings," said the Knife. "Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue.

"Do the work your suited for," said the Chimney.

Young Girl Patient (to Loucks)—"Doctor, please squirt some more water in my mouth; it feels awful nice, just like you're being kigsed."

McGuirl (at surgery exam.)—"Doctor, does hypothetica mean post-mortem?"

Cheney (after inserting a metal denture)—"That will last you thirty years."

Patient—"I hope to be in a better place than this long before

then."

Wurtz (butting in)—"You will have to keep your mouth shut or it will melt."

#### OWED TO MY WASHERWOMAN

I promise thee that some day I will come
In answer to thy oft-repeated dun.
And in thy eager hands I then will pay
The dollars ten I've owed for many a day.
I will not censure thee for rips or tears,
For e'en the socks that now thy husband wears—
Yes, some day in the dim futurity,
I'll pay it all, I promise thee.

She (indignantly)—"You had no business to kiss me!"
He—"But it wasn't business; it was pleasure."

Peaker (in gents' furnishing store)—"Do you handle sporting goods?"

Proprietor—"Yes, sir."

Peaker—"Well, give me a pair of rowing pants with the sliding seat."

It Ross, "'11," does not devote more time to dentistry and less to jollying young ladies over the phone, Dr. Thornton may be obliged to add another phone to the equipment of his office and possibly another assistant.

"Weidensaul" was ejected from the Temperance Street Mission for too strenuous an exhibition of his admiration for one of the "frills."

The engagement of Mr. James R. Vance to the oldest of the "Seven Sutherland Sisters" is announced in the "sporting extra" edition of the War Cry. We are sure that the union will be productive of pure, bald-headed bliss.

#### ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

"Roses I send to match your lips"—
Thus wrote a lovelorn fellow.
Alas! the florist sealed his fate—
The ones he sent were yellow.

Carmichael, N.C.—"During the holidays there was an epidemic of measles at the county jail, and all the prisoners broke out."

"I don't like the way Mr. Millen kisses you."

"Don't find fault, papa; remember, he's only beginning. He's just a Freshman, you know."

Coon, '09—"What drove you to drink?" McIntosh, '09—"Thirst."

Dr. H. (in history lecture)—"Guilleman was the inventor of metallic artificial teeth."

Wurtz—"Oh, the villain!"

#### REVISION

When your head hits hard
And your thoughts feel queer,
And your heels rise up
Like foam on beer;
When your voice is weak
And your language strong,
And the stars you see
Are six feet long—
It is not improbable that some careless person has thrown a banana-skin on the pavement.

Dr. Brownlee—"Roberts, can you get me a box for University organization theatre night?"

Roberts—"Sorry, but those are reserved for the Governor-General and his party."

Dr. Brownlee—"Weil, give me two of your best seats."

Roberts—"Here they are."

Dr. Brownlee (getting the money ready),—"This is all the money I have. I'll have to owe you a quarter."

#### WOULD IT BE HEAVEN?

"Does dentists go to heaven, Willie?"

"Sure. They lets 'em in so's they kin put gold crowns on the angels."

Rooney, '10—''I went blackberrying to-day.''
Paterson, '09—''Oh, talk some sense for a change!''
Rooney—''Well, I did. I was at a colored funeral.''

"Witness, did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?"
"Oh, yes. That's where I got acquainted with him."

Sleeth, '09—''I went out to feed the horse one morning, and he had his bridle on and couldn't eat a bit.''

Prof. Burton (to Freshmen)—"It is said that Noah, when he lit a candle, made the first ark light."

Morrow, '08—''I went into a restaurant to-day. The lemon pie I had turned out to be a peach.''

McIntyre, '08—"That's nothing. I went into a saloon and had no money, so I let the beer settle."

#### NASAL

Appealing eyes to win one's love
May well suffice.
A peeling nose upon the dove
Is not so nice.

Hardy, '10—"Have you a quarter you don't know what to do with?"

Bouck, '10-"Sure; here's one."

Hardy—"Thanks, Bouck. But, say, this is a bad one."

Bouck—"Well, you asked me for one I didn't know what to do with."

Readers of Hya Yaka will find it quite interesting to see how fast they can read the following:

Gaze on the gay grey brigade.

The sea ceaseth and it sufficeth us.

Say, should such a shapely sash shabby stitches show?

Strange strategic statistics.

Give Grimes James' gilt gig whip.

Sarah in a shawl shovelled snow softly.

Bancroft, '08 (to ten-year-old patient)—"Do you know your

letters, my boy?"

Patient—"If you mean to ask me if I recognize at sight the twenty-six fundamental characters upon which the English language is based, I reply to you that I mastered them when I was a mere child."

Dr. Walter—"The men of to-day are not what they used to be."

Sloane, '09—"Indeed! and why not?"

Dr. Walter-"Well, they used to be boys, you know."

Ross, '11 (going home for Christmas)—"Can I catch the 4.15 train for Strathroy?"

Gateman—"I don't know; it depends on how fast you can run. The train left about three minutes ago."

Patient (recovering from nitrous oxide)—"Oh! I was in such a nice place."

Colonel M.—"I'll bet it was the Gayety."

Curly Richard's Patient (after watching Ramore endeavoring for an hour to get a plaster impression)—"Doctor, won't you take mine in rubber?"

Patient to Senior-"I had my teeth filed once."

Tom (looking through Junior's locker)—"Say, Darby, what are you doing with two plaster bowls?"

"Darby" Perry—"Oh! one is mine and the other is my assist-

Doctor (in lecture)—Gentlemen, there are a few men who at present are unselfishly devoting their lives to the advancement of dentistry.

Voice from the back—"Certainly, Brownlee, for instance."

Grainger (looking at the results of Christmas exams.)—"Mills certainly must have had a good line of cribs with him."

She—"Do you believe there are microbe in kisses?"
He—"I never believe anything without investigation."

Somerville, '10—''Every time I take a drink of whiskey it goes to my head.''

Durran, '10—"That's natural; it wants to get where it won't

be crowded."

The Freshman class is considering the question of taking up a subscription to endow a cot in the Sick Children's Hospital, and to hold the same in readiness in case another of their members should be so seriously injured as to necessitate medical attention.

"The trouble with you," said the doctor, after his examination, seems to be that something is the matter with your heart."

"With my heart?" replied Lederman.

"Yes. To give it a name, it is angina pectoris."

"You'll have to guess again, doctor," said Lederman. "That isn't her name at all."

Fowler—"Were you named after Fauchard, the Father of Dentistry?"

Curly Mac-"Yes, many years after."

Cox, '09—"Why do you carry the girl's picture in your watch?"

Clark, '09—"Because I think that she will love me in time."

Schnur, '11—"Simmons is an ass. He's always on the wrong side of a question."

Banford, '11-"But he says the same thing of you."

Schnur—"Well, and doesn't that prove what I say about him?"

MacKenzie—"We had only about thirty boys out to the last R.D.S. meeting."

Duffin—"That's nothing; seven turned out to the Litendeb."

Dalrymple, '08—"Why are you so sorry that you are getting to be big?"

Young Patient—"Because, whenever I do anything wrong father says I'm old enough to know better."

Amos, '09 (referring to past incident)—''No, you can't deceive me. I'm sharp, you know; sharp as a knife.''

Veitch, '09—''Yes, you resemble a knife—a table-knife. You never shut up.''

Grist, '09—"Had a fine time last night, hadn't you?"
Irwin, '09 (bathing his aching head)—"Best ever!"

Grist—"What did you do?"

Irwin—"I haven't the silghtest idea."

Klingner was showing the pieces of work in the showcase of the Crown Dental to some lady friends.

Robinson—"Have you become demonstrator in the methods of painless dentistry, Klingner?"

McKeown, '08--"Don't you think my new suit is a perfect fit?"

Higginson, '08-"A fit? Why, it's a perfect convulsion."

Tom--"Did you take a look through your locker to see if you had my draw-plate?"

#### THE BETTER PART OF VALOR

A lady took her four-year-old son to the family dentist to have his teeth attended to. The dentist found a small cavity, so the lady seated herself in the chair, took Master Tom on her lap, and the operation began. The bur had no sooner touched the tooth than the child began to scream. At the end of fifteen minutes, when the mother released her hold upon the child, she was deathly pale, while the dentist wiped great beads of perspiration from his brow. Tom, however, fairly swaggered across the room.

"That didn't hurt," he boasted, with a broad smile.
"Then, why did you scream so?" cried the exasperated mother.

"Because I was afraid it was going to," explained Tom.

Neighbor—"So your boy is to be a professor, is he? Then he must be making excellent progress in his studies?"

Parent—"No, not exactly that; but he's getting to be beauti-

fully absent-minded."

Duff—"I propose to give a series of concerts for the Litendeb."

Wilky—"Make an exhibition of yourself."

Hardy, '10--"Why did you strike the dog? He only sniffed at you."

Williams, '10—"Well, you didn't expect me to wait till he

tasted me, did you?"

Walker, '09—"Here's a nice letter for a fellow to receive! The scoundrel who wrote it calls me a blithering idiot!" Dunning, '09—"What's his name?"

Walker—"That's just what I'd like to know; but there's no signature."

Dunning--"Don't you know the writing? It must be somebody that knows you."

Dr. Hermiston—"In 1725 Goritz disapproved of the wholesale extraction of teeth."

Col. Mathieson—"I guess he read the Dean's notes."

Wagg, '11—"What is the difference between a cat and a match?"

Wright, J. E., '11—"What is the difference?"

'Wagg-"A cat lights on its feet; a match lights on its head."

When going home for Christmas, Hughie Cheney saw that there was a vacant seat beside a pretty girl. Going over to her, he said: "Is this seat engaged?"

"No," replied the young lady, "but I am, so it won't do you

any good."

Burglar (thrashing his son)—"And yer won't go to school, won't yer? How are yer going to know when the police are after yer if yer can't read yer paper? How are yer goin' ter know how ter disguise yerself if yer don't read the descriptions they give of yer in the police notices? Wot's the good of all yer trainin' if yer goin' ter retire early in life at the expense of the Government? Not go ter school, won't yer? We'll see!"

Mustard, '11—''Do you like corn on the ear?'' Patterson, '11—"I never had one there."

"I'm completely cornered," moaned the handkerchief; "hemmed in on all sides, in fact."

Johnson, '08—''After trying for three long years, I have at last succeeded in convincing Dr. Webster that I am perfect.''

MacKenzie, '08-"Are you sure of it?"

Johnson—"Positive. Why, only this morning he told me I was a perfect idiot."

Clappison, '08—''What is the height of your ambition, dear?''
The ''Dear'' One—''Oh, something between five feet and a
half and six feet.''

Somerville, '10—''Oh, I'm the flower of the family all right.'' Sutton, '10—''Yes, you're a blooming idiot.''

Youthful Patient (suffering from toothache)—"Doctor, did you ever have a tooth extracted?"

Jimmy O'Neil (consolingly)—"Hundreds of them, my boy, hundreds of them."

McComb (to young patient)—"And how old are you?"
Youthful Party—"I'm five."

McComb—"Ah, quite a little man! And what are you going to be?"

Youthful Party-"I'm going to be six."

A little girl went into a drug store for some pills.

"Anti-bilious?" asked the clerk. "No, sir; it's my uncle," replied the little girl.

Loucks, '09—"What would you do if you could fill teeth like I can?"

Irish Patient—"Sure, an' Oi wouldn't git discouraged; Oi'd kape right on larnin' till Oi could do it dacently."

Bickerton, '10 (in reading room)—"Shove up the window; I can't make out how you can stand sitting in this hot room."

Dawson, '10—"I never have been able to stand sitting anywhere, have you?"

Yeo, '10—''Isn't McComb, of your year, fond of music?''
Semple, '09—''I don't know; but, judging from the delight
he takes in listening to his own singing, he isn't.''

Cole, '11—''This wireless telegraphy reminds me of a groundless quarrel.''

Lackner, '11—"What possible connection is there between the

Cole—"It's practically having words over nothing."

Wurtz, '08—'Steel said I was a rotten-headed jackass. What would you advise me to do about it?'

Rickard, '08—"Consult a good veterinary surgeon."

Dr. Walter—"Simpson, I wish you wouldn't whistle at your work."

Bell-boy—"I ain't workin', sir; I'm only whistlin'."

McLean, '09-"Do you consider it a sign of good luck to have a white cat follow you?"

Clark, '09—''It all depends on whether you're a mouse or

a man."

Steel, '08 (going through Eaton's)—"What are these things?"

Clerk—"Pencil erasers."

Steel—"I don't want anything that will erase a pencil. I want a pencil-mark eraser."

Clerk—"That's what I meant; these are pencil-mark erasers.

Anything else?"

Steel—"Yes, I want some lead pencils."

Clerk—"We haven't any lead pencils. We have some wooden cylinders with graphite inside them. Will they do as well?"

#### NOT IN HER CLASS.

After preaching a sermon on the fate of the wicked, an English clergyman met an old woman well known for her gossiping propensities, and he said to her: "My good dame, I hope my sermon has borne fruit. You heard what I said about the place where there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth?"

"Yes," she replied, "but as to that, if I as anything to say it be this: Let 'em gnash their teeth as has 'em-I ain't.'

#### THE ETHICS OF LAPS.

A girl recently sent this extraordinary request to the editor of her church paper: "Do you think it is right for a girl to sit in a man's lap, even if she is engaged?"

The editor answered her question thus:

"If it were our girl and our lap, yes; if it were another fellow's girl and our lap, yes; but if it were our girl and another fellow's lap, never! NEVER!"

Buster Moore—"Say, Jimmy, do you want to get next a scheme for making money fast?"

Cation—"Sure I do."

Buster—"Shellac it to the bench."

Bancroft, '08-"It looks like thirty cents, doesn't it?"

Reid, '08—"What does?"

Bancroft—"A nickel and a quarter."

Sleeth—"I was on a car to-day, and a woman got on with a baby. I began to look at it, and she said, 'Rubber.' I said, 'Is that so. I thought it was real."

Mother—"That young man who calls on you twice a week stays too late. You will have to sit on him."

Young Lady—"Why, I do, mamma."

Strachan, '09—"We had shortcake for tea last night." Robinson, '09—"So had we; so short it didn't go around."

H. Wilson, '11-"I wonder what makes a dog turn around before lying down?"

J. O. Wilson, '11—"I don't suppose anything makes him. He probably does it of his own accord."



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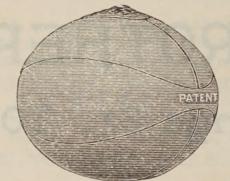
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BEBRUARY, 1908

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## The HYA YAKA

VOL. VI.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1908.

No. 5

#### ALVEOLAR ABSCESS

By C. E. BROOKS, '08.

The subject of alveolar abscess is so extensive that this paper will deal only with certain of its phases. These will be the diagnosis and treatment of those abscesses resulting from infective conditions in the root-canals, with only enough etiology and pathology to render clear the various measures advised.

Alveolar abscess resulting from a septic condition of the pulp canals may be divided into two classes, acute and chronic. The chronic may be subdivided into two varieties, blind abscess, and abscess with a fistula.

Acute alveolar abscess may have several pre-disposing causes, but the specific cause is septic infection, spreading from the contents of the root-canal and inducing septic pericementitis about the apex. This develops until pus forms, burrowing its way along the line of least resistance to the surface and establishing a fistula, through which the pus is evacuated. If no remedial measures are instituted the sinus closes, but since there is re-infection from the septic pericemental membrane, pus again forms and the old fistula is re-opened. This is repeated, establishing a chronic condition.

The chronic condition may be present from the beginning of the suppurative process. In this case there is a low form of inflammation due to a prolonged irritation at the apex of the root. The pus may be carried away by the lymph channels or be discharged through the canals of the tooth. This is called a blind abscess.

The early symptoms of acute alveolar abscess develop from those of septic pericementitis. The beginning is a gnawing, uneasy feeling of tension about the tooth, relieved by pressure, but returning with increased force with the release of the pressure. The gum is swollen and tender, and its free margin red or purple. The tooth is sore to pressure, is slightly elongated and loose. There is a deep, dull, persistent pain, which changes to one of a dull, throbbing character. With the formation of pus constitutional symptoms appear. There is a rigor or chill followed by a fever. There is loss of appetite; the tongue is coated. The patient is constipated, and the urine is scanty and highly colored. Nervousness is slight or marked, depending on the violence of the re-action. When the pus has burrowed through the bone the pain subsides and the swelling rapidly increases. There is a feeling of fluctuation under the finger and the blanched impression remains after the finger is removed.

The treatment of the acute condition should be to prevent the formation of pus and to control the pain, using both local and con-

<sup>\*</sup> Read before the Royal Dental Society.

stitutional treatment. Keeping the tooth as dry as possible, open into the pulp chamber, but do not try to remove much of the decomposed pulp. Seal in with cement a mixture of equal parts of tricresol and formalin. A word might here be said about the action of this remedy. The decomposition of the proteid material of the pulp produces ammonia, hydrogen, sulphide, and fats or fatty acids. Formalin, which is a 40 per cent. aqueous solution of formaldehyde gas, converts ammonia into a solid with disinfectant properties and changes the hydrogen sulphide into an alcohol and sulphur. The tricresol acts on the fats, producing a disinfectant substance, lysol. It also counteracts the irritating quality of the formaldehyde. Thus the troublesome products of decomposition are taken care of by the medicine sealed in the pulp chamber. Further local treatment consists in counter-irritation with a mixture of equal parts of tinct, aconite and iodine.

To allay the pain, anodynes should be administered, such as 5 gr. doses of acetanelid or of codeine every hour until relieved, up to three doses. More than this produces poisonous, accumulative effects. These drugs may be given in the proprietary preparations antikamnia, ammonol, etc. If these fail to give relief we have recourse to morphine. Give two ½ grain tablets within half an hour and instruct the patient to take another, if necessary, within an hour.

The prevention of blood accumulation in the part aids in allaying pain and preventing pus formation. Hot foot baths with mustard and the administration of saline cathartics such as Epsom salts, are useful in accomplishing this end. If the treatment is successful, clean out the canals, render them aseptic, and fill them as in case of putrescent pulps. If the process is not checked, and swelling, pus formation with a fistula results, treat as for a chronic abscess with fistula.

The condition of blind abscess is not very painful, the re-action being of a sub-acute type. Adjust the rubber dam and open into the pulp chamber, if there is not already an opening, and allow the pus to escape. The character of the pus indicates the condition with which we have to deal—a yellow, creamy liquid is present in a simple case, while a thin, watery serum, with particles of bone, indicates necrosis or caries of the bone. Evacuate as much of the pus as possible by pressure over the apex of the root, and by wiping out the canal with cotton on a broach. Disinfect the canal with peroxide of hydrogen, care being taken that none passes beyond the apiscal foramen. Dry the canal with warm air and alcohol. Seal in a loosely packed piece of cotton saturated with tricresol and formalin. On account of the pus still present in the abscess cavity and its draining downward, the dressing should not remain longer tha 24 hours, since by that time the medicine will be neutralized. Two or three such treatments should check the pus formation, although an odor may still be present. Therefore allow the next dressing to remain a week or ten days, and if at the end of that time there is no odor, the canal may be filled.

At this stage there may be a weeping of serum into the canals, which must not be mistaken for pus. If this is suspected, apply a

dressing of any mild antiseptic, giving nature a chance to heal the condition. A remedy that is recommended is 10 grs. of thymol to 1 dr. of eucalyptol.

If the pus is not checked in three or four treatments some complication may be suspected. The sluggish tissues require stimulation or the end of the root is roughened by the long contact of This condition may be treated by forcing a stimulant and bone solvent through the end of the root. Place a pledget of cotton saturated with 10 per cent. trichloracetic acid in the root canal and force the medicine through the apex by the action of a blunt instrument against unvulcanized rubber. For dissolving the deposits from the end of the root, 50 per cent. phenolsulphuric acid is recommended. This mixture is made by adding C. P. sulphuric acid to hot phenol and immediately diluting to the desired strength with water. Place this within the canal on silk or asbestos fibre, and force through as before. A sensation of pain will indicate when the acid is through the foramen, and this uncomfortable feeling may continue for several hours. Treat the case now as in the simple case of blind abscess.

If several acid treatments fail, an artificial fistula should be made through the alveolar process and the condition treated as a chronic abscess with fistula.

To correctly diagnose the condition of chronic abscess with a fistula is not particularly difficult, but to locate the offending tooth often requires much time and patience, especially when there are several devitalized teeth on that side of the jaw. Obtain from the patient a history of these devitalized teeth, but confirm by heat and cold tests. The opening is usually opposite the affected tooth, but it must be borne in mind that the pus finds its way along the line of least resistance. Thus some openings are characteristic of When a fistula opens at the anterior part of the certain teeth. palate, suspect a lateral, since the fistula probably leads along the pre-maxillary suture. An abscess on the lingual root of an upper molar often opens into the palate. In case of a lower molar, suspect the mesial roots, since on account of the difficulty of opening up the canals, it is probably imperfectly filled. A silver probe is useful in following the fistula and determining its direction.

When the tooth is located, enlarge the fistulous opening with a lancet dipped in phenol. Apply the rubber dam, open into the pulp chamber and clean out the canals. Place the medicine, always a bland antiseptic, on cotton, and with pressure drive it through the fistula, or with the solution in a hypodermic syringe thoroughly establish the fistula. Now force through some pure carbolic, noticing when it comes through by the whitening of the tissues about the opening. Seal a dressing of carbolic acid into the canal and allow it to remain for three days. If at the end of that time the fistula is healing, fill the canals.

If the pus is still forming, repeat the treatment, using 10 per cent. trichloracetic acid or 50 per cent. phenosulphonic acid to stimulate the tissues and remove any deposits from the end of the root. If the fistula still refuses to heal, fill the canals, after cleaning them, and treat the fistula externally.

If all other methods fail, the roughened end of the root may require amputation, but this should be used only as a last resort.

There may be secondary pockets of infection if the opening of the fistula is a long way from the affected tooth. These cause constant re-infection and must be located, opened up, cauterized and treated externally.

#### Points in the Infirmary.

In prophylaxis the following paste will be found to be both pleasant for patient and convenient for operator:

Pumice stone (pulv.)	z ii.
Castile soap (pulv.)	
Soda, bicarb.	zi.
Saccharine	
Ol. gaultheria	
Glycerine to make a thick paste.	Year Year

In dealing with a putrescent pulp a drop of turpentine will remove foul odor.

Before you bring a demonstrator to examine your preparation, make sure you have your book of slips with you. He hasn't time to wait while you rush and get it.

When showing a patient for final examination, have all the slips neatly arranged and everything in good order. It all helps in the percentage.

Don't be dirty at the wash basins. Let the water out when through.

Don't operate without your white coat.

Don't loaf in the infirmary.

Don't neglect to hand in "C" slip the same day that the work is put in the mouth.

If you receive a slight from the clerk in the office, and you feel as though you could lick a policeman, remember it is pretty hard to please all the people all the time.

Don't be always "belly-aching" and talking about your points, your unkept appointments, and your hard luck. We all have the same, and that line of talk gets on one's nerves.

Anyone who works away steadily in the Infirmary need have no worry about getting his points in. He should rather take longer at each operation and try to improve each morning. But early in the session a thousand points looks like a fortune to most men, and so all begin to hack away and rush around in an excited manner with the one idea always in mind—to get points fast. However, the man who takes his time and makes each operation as nearly perfect as he can, will derive far more benefit from his work than the one who thinks only of points.

It is not a wise plan to have too many patients at once. Three or four is plenty, and by finishing them up as soon as you can, you get some of your points shown up early in the term. In this way you run the least risk of losing the points you have made by your patient becoming tired and refusing to come back.

#### Y. M. C. A.

#### Y. M. C. A.

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need for arsenals and forts.

We were extraordinarily fortunate this year in having Mr. John R. Mott deliver a second University Sermon to us. He devoted his time to Japan. His opening remark was that Japan is the most brilliant nation in the world. It has achieved more in one generation than any other nation has achieved in two, if not in three, generations. It has gone to school to the whole world. It has adopted the best principles for a nation, and now the world is going to school to Japan.

The most striking cablegram sent to the Nashville Convention was the one sent by the Christian workers in Japan, i.e., "Japan is leading Orient, but whither?" She is the keystone in the arch of Oriental commerce, military power, education and evangelicalization.

The World's Student Christian Federation held a conference in Tokio last April. In its personnel, in the recognition accorded to it by the great national leaders and in its results that conference struck the heaviest single blow ever delivered by united Christendom against the fabric of heathendom. After it was over he had the honor of leading the retreat. Where possible, an Oriental and a Westerner and an interpreter went together. In this way they covered most of the cities of Japan, and wherever they went they were very cordially welcomed by the civil authorities.

#### Mission Study

Last year the last half-hour of the weekly Bible study class was spent in mission study. This was only for every second week, and so was too much weakened by the long intermission between classes. This year two large classes have been carried on by Dr. W. E. Willmott and the president of the association.

The importance of this work cannot be readily overestimated. Lord Salisbury said: "Missionaries run the risk of producing terrible events on a gigantic scale, because their position is closely mixed up with that of secular powers." Another man has said that indifference to missions is the worst kind of treason.

Experience has shown that listening to addresses on missions and the reading of missionary literature are not adequate. A thorough study of missions is necessary. The obligation, therefore, rests upon each association to provide a comprehensive course of mission study.

The study of missions will remove narrow-mindedness and ignorance as nothing else can. It includes the study of the social,

political, and industrial conditions of foreign nations, thus giving the light of comparison to the widest home knowledge. For this

same reason it is found to be a very interesting study.

The Layman's Movement must add an impulse to this study in the colleges. So far the student volunteers have been challenging the churches. Now the tables may be turned. These mission classes will be the means of recruiting volunteers and holding them to their purpose.

#### The Y.M.C.A. Dinner.

The second annual dinner of the Y.M.C.A. was held on the evening of February 27, at Williams' Cafe. About sixty were present and thoroughly enjoyed the dinner and program. Mr. T. Billings, Canadian Travelling Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., gave a short address, in which he showed the far-reaching character of the work being done. College graduates occupy prominent positions in communities far and near. Thus the result is wide-spread. Mr. Walter Willmott congratulated the Association on having such a capable and popular president in the person of Mr. Thompson, and assured its members of the support of the Faculty. Mackay, Secretary of the University Y.M.C.A., spoke about the proposed new building. Definite steps he said were being taken in connection with this important project. Mr. Patterson, K.C., and solicitor for the University, was the speaker of the evening, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. He gave a sketch of conditions during his undergraduate days, when the University was not only non-denominational but recognized no religion—a "Godless University." The advent of the Y.M.C.A. marked the beginning of a recognition of religious education and culture; the embodiment of the purest and highest ideals. The name "Young Men's Christian Association" was very suggestive to the speaker. "Young" suggested new and high ideals. These could not all be attained, but in the reaching up to them lives would be elevated. Besides, how much progress the young men of to-day would see in the next forty years! The word "Men" suggested force, dynamic power; the word "Christian" all that was noblest and best of all noble and good things, while "Association" meant union, and in union there is strength. His advice to young men was to do more than just their duty. A larger and broader spirit of love and helpfulness was much to be preferred to the narrow limits of duty.

The musical program was furnished by Mr. Kaepell and a quartet composed of Messrs. Thompson, Billings, Amos and Moffat. The assembly dispersed with the singing of the National

Anthem.

#### Social and Personal

The Federal Executive of the University Y.M.C.A. has recently seen several changes in the personnel of its management. Mr. MacKay general secretary, and Mr. Millar, financial secretary, have retired. Their places for the ensuing year will be filled by Mr. C. M. Wright and Mr. J. E. Thompson respectively.

In the latter appointment we were particularly interested. Mr. Thompson, since his Freshman days, has always been an energetic worker in the College Y.M.C.A., of which he is now president. During the past two years he has held positions on the Federal Executive. This experience, combined with his natural ability, renders him eminently suited for the new position. His fellow students of the R.C.D.S. congratulate him on his appointment, and wish him continued success in his new field.

The change in the management of the Torontonensis should be noted here. It is taken over by the Students' Parliament. The Board will be made up on a three per cent. basis which, if carried out, will give us a representation of six instead of the three we have now.

By a recent motion in the R. C. D. S. Executive, the Chairman of that Committee will have a position on the Executive. The representative, the Students' Parliament Executive, will also have a like privilege.

A very well balanced convention was brought to a close on Wednesday, the 19th inst. Our old friend and favorite, Dr. C. N. Johnson, was with us again and gave us a paper on cavity preparations for cast gold inlays, and also a clinic on gold inlays. Dr. Wiedalstadt, St. Paul, was also a visitor. He drew attention to his very efficient and gentle way of tieing a ligature, and also to the speed with which he could put in a gold filling.

Dr. Smith is the newly elected President.

In the early part of the month the Board of the R. C. D. S. met, and it was hoped that a decision would be reached re the situation of the new building. Although certain propositions were made, yet no definite information can be ascertained.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

Since receiving our little curtain lecture on the conduct of students in the Infirmary, and in the College in general, the students recognize the fact that they do stray from the professional standard, and we will try to constrain our hilarity in the future. But would it not be a splendid act on the part of some of the Faculty who are such able orators on precept, to take a tumble, and appear before the students in the regalia suitable to the official position of lecturer. It is much easier "to preach than to practise," and "example is better than precept," so is a gown on a lecturer better than a common coat or that of a demonstrator.

#### William Jennings Bryan Talks to University Men.

One of the chief privileges of attending any large university is the inspiration received from contact with great men. The University Y. M. C. A. was fortunate indeed in securing the services of one of the greatest men of the day to address the student

body on Tuesday evening, February the 11th.

Long before the appointed time the seating capacity of the new Convocation Hall was taxed to its utmost with students and others who wished to hear the eloquence of a great man. Hundreds of people were unable to obtain admission. To these Mr. Bryan very graciously addressed a few remarks from the doorstep of Convocation Hall, so that none might go away disappointed.

When Mr. Bryan entered the hall he was greeted with an ovation which only a body of students know how to tender. President Falconer was in the chair, and the platform was crowded with distinguished men. Dr. Falconer introduced the speaker, after which Mr. Bryan gave a stirring address for one hour and twenty minutes, during which time he held the closest attention of all within his hearing. Seldom have we had such a man in our midst. For depth of character, honest conviction, mental insight and power of expression, he is the combination of a statesman, politician, orator and Christian.

His subject was "The Prince of Peace." "You possibly have known me through my connection with politics, and I am still interested in the science of government, but I am still more interested in religion. I commenced speaking in the church six years before I began to speak on the stump, and I shall be in the church long after I am out of politics. Government touches on a part of life, religion touches all of life. Government touches that part of existence which we spend on earth, religion touches the infinite

circle of which our present life is a small arc."

Mr. Bryan said it was not intelligent to scoff. In this busy life we have not time to sit down and calculate how much good we do. Many a man loses time in figuring, which he ought to spend in acting. The man who is only trying to be good when he thinks people are watching him, usually takes a vacation when he thinks they are not looking. He didn't claim that man was descended from the lower animals; but if any man could find pleasure or pride in tracing his ancestry back to the monkey, he would not rob him of the satisfaction that he got from it. He would certainly not connect him with his family tree without more evidence. While man has a physical courage which he shares with the brute, he has a moral courage which he shares with God alone.

The most conclusive proof that man was made in the image of his Creator is to be found in the fact that all through history men have been willing to die, that blessings denied to them might be handed down to their children and their children's children. He said that he did not care anything about theology, but thinks that he has grasped the fundamental principles of the Christian religion, and the principles of the different churches do not bother

him. "You can answer a sermon, but no one has yet lived who can answer a Christian life; it is the unanswerable proof of the Christian religion." The most far-reaching platform given by the Prince of Peace is, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

Mr. Bryan made many friends while here, who will welcome him to Toronto at any future time, not least among them, the

student body of the University of Toronto.

#### Freshman Class Dinner

The class of '11 held a most successful dinner at the St. Charles on the night of February 11th. It is something distinctly new for a Freshman class to attempt such a function, but it is typical of class '11, as they have shown originality and aggressiveness from the very first day they entered College.

siveness from the very first day they entered College.

The Bohemian Banquet Hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with a profusion of the College colors in long streamers. Dental banners and those of all the other Colleges in the University, were in evidence on every side in numbers. An excellent dinner was served in a faultless manner, and it was indeed a fitting quotation which appeared at the top of the menu: "Prepare for mirth, for mirth becomes a feast."

The speeches following the dinner were of unusually high order. Doctors J. B. Willmott, Walter Willmott, Webster, Mac-Kenzie, Thornton, and Burton, were all heard from to great advantage. The representatives from the fourth, third and second years made witty and interesting speeches, and to use Dr. Webster's words in describing the speeches from the men of '11, "You never heard speeches like those from Dental students." The budding orators of the Freshman class were: R. K. Lillie, R. E. Robertson, R. E. Stone, L. A. Moffat, J. L. Carroll, J. LaFlamme, and C. J. Smith.

The toasts and speeches were interspersed with songs and instrumental solos. All were well rendered and well received, but especially a quartet by Messrs. Moffat, Smith, Wilson and Stone. The first annual dinner of Dents '11 was officially over at about 1 a.m. This was not all for the students, though. A procession was formed (for all those who could walk), headed by "Lil" and "Liz" carrying a large red banner with R. C. D. S. '11 on it in light blue letters. The old war song, "Hya Yaka." rang out on what should have been the "still morning air." followed by the slogan of '11.

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## The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

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Vol. VI

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1908.

No. 5

#### **Editorials**

#### THE ELECTIONS.

Before this number of the Hya Yaka reaches its readers the school elections will have been held and the results made known. While the candidates offering themselves for office are equal to those of any other year, this election is of the utmost importance, in that it is the first held under the requirements of the new constitution. The changes in several instances are very radical, and will doubtless in every case show an improvement upon the old system.

It has been the custom in the past years to hold the greater majority of the elections shortly after the opening of the College in the fall. All of the class elections, and those of several of the clubs and societies, were then held. Very little attention was paid, as a rule, to the nominations and the elections, most of the boys letting things go as a matter of course, and being too busy with the novelty of the new term to show any interest in the elections. Now, however, it is felt that as there is more time at his disposal, the student will look more closely into the ability and the qualifications of the different candidates, and exercise some discretion in awarding his patronage.

Another innovation of the rigid character is that of doing away with the assembling of the College students, as a whole, to receive nominations for the offices chosen from the student body. Any right thinking person clearly saw that the whole thing was a farce right through from the manner in which the nominations were received and the loose way in which the actual voting was conducted. In the nominations it was generally the crowd who had the strongest lungs who managed to get their ticket nominated, while as for the elections, suffice it to say that the candidate with the most active friends who were adepts at entering at one door and leaving at the other, only stopping each trip to drop a ballot, or possibly more, managed to win the day. In this manner some of the athletic

clubs were saddled with presidents and committees who had yet to master the rudiments of the games they were supposed to be thoroughly capable of managing. No wonder that some of the clubs existed in name only, the offices forming a sinecure for a position on the Executive, a committee at present even too unwieldy for the transaction of business. At the last meeting of the above committee a motion was made and adopted that once a club ceased to be of live issue in the College its representative be dropped from the Executive for the term, which will doubtless instil new life into the dormant organizations.

\* \* \* \*

In various universities and institutions of learning in Canada and the United States there is a department devoted to research work in that particular science to which the college is engaged in teaching. And it is largely due to this practice that many of the remarkable discoveries have been made and science advanced so

rapidly of late years.

Up till very recently Dentistry was not favored in this way. Any investigation and research work that was done was carried on by members of the profession at their own expense and in their own way. Lately, however, several of the Schools of Dentistry in the United States have instituted departments for research work, and the best men in the country are enabled to there carry on experiments which will lead to a better understanding of various things connected with Dentistry which are at present but imperfectly understood. The Royal College of Dental Surgeons last year decided to follow this course also, and made necessary arrangements to carry it out. They founded two Fellowships, to be conferred on two members of the graduating class, whose duty it would then be to fill a demonstratorship in the College and also carry on such research work as would be possible. A sum of five hundred dollars goes with the Fellowship.

This gives any recent graduate who is filled with ambition a good chance to advance his profession and to become famous. No doubt in such a graduating class as '08 there will be found two who will carry on this work with credit both to themselves and to their class, and next year we hope to learn of some marvelous

discovery made by a member of '08.

\* \* \* \*

Now that our Superintendent is busy receiving suggestions and plans for building the new college, it is time the undergraduates got to work. It is the students who have to inhabit the structure, and they surely should be able to offer some good ideas, and thus render valuable assistance in making the new college as convenient and as suitable as possible. Any one who has any suggestions to make cannot do better than to express them through their college paper, and by this means they will reach the proper authorities, who will deal with them as they see fit.



## Sports



#### DENTS. VS. PHARMACY.

On Friday, Jan. 30th, the Dental seven made their first appearance on Varsity Rink, in the first "Jennings" Cup game, when they met the much-touted team from Pharmacy. The Dents won by the decisive score of 7—2, and made the "drug" bunch feel that they were more at home in an atmosphere of H<sub>2</sub>S than in their hockey uniform.

The Dents put up a splendid exhibition of hockey. The forward line were always in their places, checking back, and rendering great assistance to the defence, while their combination and shooting were the features of the game. On the defence, King, Irwin and Bouck were there with the goods, and their opponents found it easier and safer to lose the rubber than to try passing.

At 3 p.m., Kennedy, who acted as referee, called the men to the centre, and after tossing for goals, gave the men the necessary warning. His rulings were just, and no one had ground for com-

plaint. Very few penalties were handed out.

On the draw-off Dents got the puck and carried it into Pharmacy territory, where it remained for some time, the defence being kept busy endeavoring to save their nets. Then Pharmacy got the puck and carried it towards Dents' goal, but Robinson and Bouck were in the way, and the Dents got possession of the rubber, and by beautiful combination and a pretty shot the Dents scored, Robinson doing the trick in five minutes. Dents, 1; Pharmacy, 0.

Pharmacy got the puck on the face-off, but soon lost to Dents, who scored two minutes later by a beautiful side shot from Bleak-ley. Dents, 2; Pharmacy, 4. Time, 2 minutes. By this time Pharmacy were beginning to waken up, and made some desperate rushes, trying to even the score, but the Dental defence broke up their combination, and any shot that was made, King took care of in his own royal manner. The Dental defence helped their forward line, and many beautiful rushes resulted, shots being poured on the Pharmacy defence, but for some time they failed to connect with the nets. Soon, however, receiving the rubber near their goal, they chased it back and Cheney forced Ramore to put up his hand once more, making score: Dents, 3; Pharmacy, 0. Time, 6 min.

About this time it was quite evident that the fast pace was telling on the Pharmacy forwards, as they had lost the vim which characterized their play at the beginning of the game. The Dents, however, were playing hockey, and a few seconds before half time they added one more to their list, making the half-time score: Dents,

4; Pharmacy, 0. Time, 2 min.

At the beginning of the second half Pharmacy, refreshed by the ten minutes' rest, and encouraged by the hope that they would win the game by protest, jumped into the game with new life, and soon the Dents were busy as "Juniors" in the Infirmary, endeavoring to stall them off. For a few minutes, it must be admitted, it looked as though Pharmacy might score, but the Dentals became impatient because of the delay, and accordingly Robinson added one more to the long list, making the score: Dents, 5; Pharmacy, 0. Time, 4 min.

Pharmacy were now straining every muscle to dodge a white-wash, and succeeded, after four minutes, in forcing the nets for their initial score: Dents, 5; Pharmacy, 1. Our boys were not paralysed by this, and just to show Pharmacy supporters that they were by a long way the better team, Bleakley added one more to the list. Score: Dents, 6; Pharmacy, 1. Time, 3 minutes. The next score was taken by Pharmacy from a scrimmage in front of Dental nets in 2 minutes. Dents, 6; Pharmacy, 2. In the dying moments of the game, when it was evident that Dents would win, Cheney bulged the nets for the last score in 7 minutes, the final score being: Dents, 7; Pharmacy, 2.

Dents—Goal, King; point, Irwin; cover-point, Bouck; rover, Robinson; centre, Cheney; right wing, Bleakley; left wing, La-Flamme.

Referee—Kennedy, S.P.S. Umpires—Ramore, Miller. Time-keepers—Carrol, Thornton.

#### DENTS VS. PORT CREDIT.

On Feb. 1st the Dental hockey team visited Port Credit and added one more victory to their list. A special car left Sunnyside at 2 p.m., and carried a great number of supporters, in spite of the rough condition of the weather. On arrival of the car at 3 p.m. the first part of the afternoon's programme was a fifteen-minute walk through snow to the clubhouse, where the team and rooters received ample accommodation and hearty wishes from the Lake Shore boys.

At 3.20 p.m., Bleakley, who handled the whistle, called the men to the centre, and after a few words of advice the puck was faced, with Dents winning the toss and shooting with the wind. Young secured the puck in the draw and passed to Bleakley, who shot wide. Loucks secured the rubber and shot, missing again. The Port Credit forwards got possession and rushed, but soon they lost to Bouck. The Dental forwards made a splendid rush and scored on a side shot by Bleakley. Dents, 1; Port Credit, 0.

Port Credit now secured the rubber and by a beautiful piece of combination and a neat shot by Kelly, King was called upon to stop what appeared a sure goal. It was neatly turned aside, and the Dental forwards made a beautiful rush, which was broken up, and they lost the puck. Then Port Credit missed a good opportunity to score, as King was the only man to stop them. He met his task in excellent manner, and saved his citadel. Loucks got the rubber, and by some fast skating and stick handling carried the puck the full length of the rink and scored. Dents, 2; Port Credit, 0.

The Lake Shore team were now wakening up and began to play more strenuously, and for some time they held our men in check and no scoring resulted. Young, who was playing centre for the Dents in the absence of Cheney, was playing his usual good game and was always successful in the draw; his staying power was the best, and when a chance to score came his way, he was always ready.

As the game progressed it became rougher, and Loucks was the first man to get a rest for two minutes. With one man short the Dents held their own, and shortly after Loucks returned on the ice they scored, Young doing the trick from a short distance in front of the

goal. Dents, 3; Port Credit, 0.

The Dents were again successful on the draw, and carried the puck into their opponents' territory, but the Port Credit defence were in the way, and they lost the puck. It was carried into the Dental territory, and for a while it looked like a sure game, but Church was in his position and soon quieted the minds of his supporters, his long lifts being a feature of the game. The Port Credit defence returned the puck, but the Dental forwards got possession again and rushed, Loucks finding the nets for the fourth game. Score: Dents, 4; Port Credit, 0.

For the remainder of the first half the play was loose, and long lifts were indulged in. The wind at this time was blowing in a fearful manner, and after five minutes' rest the play was resumed, with Dents shooting against the wind. The Dental team now had their work cut out for them, as it was almost impossible to skate against the wind. The defence was kept working overtime, and their playing received loud applause from the supporters of both teams. King had shot after shot rained at him, but he never got

excited, and handled them in excellent style.

The Dental combination was what counted. They were unable to skate fast, but their combination was the best. The greater part of the second half was spent with Dents playing a double defence and holding the lead they had gained in the first half, and not until near the end of the period was there any scoring. The Dents broke away with a rush and Port Credit defence was called to stop some warm shots. The Dents were becoming more aggressive as the dying moments of the game drew near, and many men were spending time with the timekeepers for slashing. A few moments before the game was called Bleakley found the nets for the last count. Score: Dents, 5; Port Credit, 0. A few minutes later the timekeeper's whistle blew and the game was over.

Dents (5)—Goal, King; point, Church; cover-point, Bouck; rover, Weaver; centre, Young; left wing, Loucks; right wing, Bleakley.

Port Credit (0)—Goal, Johnston; point, Thompson; coverpoint, Kilgore; rover, Kelly; centre, Lynn; left wing, Block; right wing, Johnston.

Referee—Bleakley, '08. Timekeepers—McFarlane, Johnston. Umpires—McTaggart, Henry. Penalty timekeepers—McDougal, Mills.

Penalties-Kelly, 2; Loucks, Church, Young, 1.

ECHOES FROM PORT CREDIT.

"That is Roley Young. I saw his picture in the Toronto papers."

"Dean" Willmott has a dislike for goalkeepers.

Young was a favorite with the ladies.

"They beat McGill—no wonder they beat us."

#### MARKHAM TOURNAMENT.

On Feb. 12th the Dental hockey team played its first game in the Markham tournament, when they met and defeated the pick of the High School and town teams of that place to the tune

of 7—4 in a fast and exciting game.

The first part of the game was fast. The play was even, and not until five minutes of time had passed did either team score, then Robinson found the nets for the Dents. Bleakley added one more, and the next score was taken by Markham, and in two minutes more Markham tied the score. Cheney put the Dents in the lead once more, and a few minutes before half time La-Flamme made the score 4—2.

In the second half Dents were all to the good, and played their opponents off their feet. Bleakley scored for Dents in two minutes, and Cheney followed soon after with another. Markham took a brace and notched two games in succession, and then faded away. They were unable to stand the pace set by the Dents. In the dying moments of the game Robinson scored, making the final score: Dents, 7; Markham, 4.

Dents—Goal, King; point, English; cover-point, Bouck; rover, Robinson; centre, Cheney; left wing, LaFlamme; right wing, Bleakley.

Referee-Gee.

In the second game the Dents were matched with the Corticelli team of Toronto. In this game the Dental nets were never in danger. The Dents had their opponents in every part of the game. The Dental defence were always ready, and broke up the rushes in excellent style. The Corticelli team are a good team, but the Dents were heavier, better skaters, and their stickhandling and shooting was perfect. Robinson, who had a bad leg, was replaced by Pettigrew at rover; the rest of the team was the same as the previous game.

The combination of Cheney, Bleakley and LaFlamme had a Corticelli silk finish, and their end to end rushes would bring everyone to their feet. The Dents scored first game in four minutes, Bleakley doing the trick. Two minutes later Cheney added one more. Corticelli scored the next by a long lift, which King could not see. The Dents took the next three in rapid succession, Pettigrew, Bleakley and Cheney doing the deed. This was all the scoring in the first, the half ending, Dents, 5; Corticelli, 1.

In the second half the Dents did not work so hard, as they had a hard game ahead of them the following night, and were content to keep the lead they had gained. In the second half each team scored three, but the game was not so strenuous in the second half as it was in the first. The game ended with the Dents close on the Corticelli nets. The full-time score: Dents, 8; Corticelli, 4.

The third game was with the Kodak team of Toronto. Encouraged by their victory over East Toronto the previous night, the Kodak braves came down with all their war paint on, and with a large number of supporters expected that they would have the Dental scalps home with them, but the Dentals were not so easily

defeated. Although the Dents were the lighter team, they had speed and combination, which made it very difficult for Kodaks to use their weight. The first half was fast from start to finish, the Kodaks scoring the first goal in seven minutes. The next two were taken by Dents, Young, who replaced LaFlamme at left, and Cheney, at centre, beating out the Kodak goalkeeper. The next two were taken by Kodaks in four and six minutes, respectively. The soreness and stiffness was leaving the Dentals' limbs, and they dashed into the game and were soon leading, Bleakley and Cheney finding the nets. Kodaks took the next and soon after the Dents came back with two more, Pettigrew and Cheney scoring. This was all the scoring in the first half. Dents, 6; Kodaks, 4.

During the first half several accidents occurred; none proved serious. One Kodak man was put out for the rest of the game, and

Young went off to even.

In the second half the game was becoming faster. The Kodaks strove hard to get into the lead, and the Dents worked for a short time and added five more scores to their long list, while the Kodaks got two, the final score being, Dents, 11; Kodaks, 6. The last five minutes were dropped off the game on account of accident.

#### DENTS VS. PENETANG.

On February 20th Dents and Penetang met in the finals in the Markham tournament, and the garnet and blue met defeat by the score of 9—5. The ice was in splendid condition, and the game was fast from the first sound of the whistle. Many accidents occurred, which made the game rather one-sided. Shortly after the game was called the right wing of the Dents met with an accident which caused him to retire for the rest of the game. It was a serious blow to the forward line. After a few minutes' delay the game was continued, and for eight minutes neither team found the nets. The College boys were playing in splendid form until three of their men were laid out. The new men who replaced them were strangers to the old players, and the forward combination was broken up. Cheney of the Dents was the star of the evening, rushing and hurdling sticks in marvelous fashion. The defence was steady and broke the visitors' rushes when scores seemed certain.

After ten minutes' play Penetang made the initial score, and this was soon followed by four in succession. The Dents were playing hard, and by some beautiful combination they scored, making the score 5—1. Penetang added two more, and the Dents scored two in rapid succession, making the half-time score 7—3.

In the beginning of the second half the Dents were making the Penetangs work hard to keep their lead, and no scoring was done until twelve minutes had elapsed. Then the Dents added one more to their list and Penetang followed with another. Penetang were showing symptoms of fatigue, and were loafing half of the time. The Dental forwards rained shot after shot on the Penetang goal man, but his size aided greatly in stopping the rubber. The honors in the second half were even, each side scoring two.

Pettigrew, for the Dents, was the shining star of the defence. His rushes and lifting were features of the game. He received a wind-breaker in the second half which delayed the game for a few minutes. Bouck and English were in fine form, and did some marvellous stunts.

Penetang were heavier and better skaters, but their staying power was limited. At first they exhibited wonderful speed, but as the game progressed they faded away, and Cheney skated away from them. When the teams lined up at the beginning of the game the Dentals were without Robinson and LaFlamme, and soon after the game started Bleakley was forced to retire.

the game started Bleakley was forced to retire.

Bleakley's and Cheney's work on the forward line was watched by everyone, and when Bleakley was put out, the hearts of all his supporters sank, and the result of the game was almost certain. In the dying moments of the game the Dents tried hard to even the score, but the heavy defence of the Penetang team held them out. The game ended: Penetang, 9; Dents, 5.

Referee—Waghorne.

Dents—Goal, King; point, English; cover-point, Bouck; rover, Pettigrew; centre, Cheney; left wing, Keith; right wing, Bleakley.

#### O.H.A. on Jenning's Cup.

Shall the Dental College enter a team in the O.H.A. next season, or stay in the Interfaculty series and play for the Jenning's Cup? This is a question of great interest and importance to Dental students, and is worthy of their careful consideration.

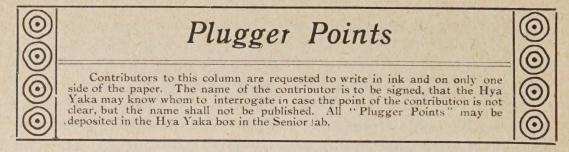
A Board of Directors, composed of past presidents, members of the faculty, and five representatives from the undergraduates has control over the various athletic organizations. From this body a special committee is appointed to look after each branch of a sport. In the past the ruling of these committees have been anything but fair in regard to the Dental teams. Time and again our boys have won games on the field, only to be defeated in council, and this treatment greatly discourages them in their efforts to attain a championship. This has been brought prominently to our notice in the latest ruling of the Council in regard to the Dental Pharmacy Hockey games. Our team was composed of our own men, and all of good amateur standing. One man, it is true, had played one game with a city team, but as they are also of an amateur standing, and other teams in the series were doing the same, it was not thought wrong to play him. Dental team won the game quite easily, and thought they were in a fair way to be in the finals. However, in a day or two they were told the game had been protested, and the Dental team had not only lost the game but were thrown out of the series and would not have another chance. Of course this was final, we could make no defence then, and all our hopes of again capturing the Jenning's Cup were crushed.

Now why should we quietly submit to such treatment? We have plenty of good material in the school to make three winning teams, and if they will not give us a fair chance in our own University League, why should we stand by them any longer? As shown in the Markham Tournament, when after meeting and defeating five good teams they went into the finals with Penetang. We have a team that would make a good showing in any company, and if not in the intermediate, then by all means let us enter in the Junior O.H.A. next season. Here, at least, we would be sure of impartial treatment, and that is all we want. With that ensured our boys would go into the game with far more spirit and zeal, knowing that if they won on their merits they would get credit for it, and not have their victory cancelled by a council and given to those who have the "pull."

This is what is destroying sport in our College. It not only discourages the players and the management, but it also dampens the ardor of their supporters. Now, before a team is placed in any league next season, this question should be carefully considered; but if more satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with the Athletic body, then the Dental College should enter some

other league, where they can get impartial judgment.





Two friends, walking through a small town, noticed a stately new building. "What a magnificent structure!" said one.

"Yes," replied the other, "but I cannot bear to look at it, often as I pass it."

"That is strange. Why not?"

"Because it reminds me that the owner built it out of the blood, the aches and groans of his fellow-men—out of the grief of crying children, the woe of wailing women."

"Gracious! What is the owner—a money-lender, or a pawn-broker, or something of the kind?"

"Oh, no; he's a dentist."

McGuirl-"Even the best of we operators make mistakes."

#### WORKS OF REFERENCE.

Bob Sloane's mother—"Robert's letters always send me to the dictionary."

Darby Perry's mother—"That's nothing; Perry's always send me to the bank book."

The Juniors, instead of having a class dinner, are making a donation of a sum of money to the poor. Meanwhile we wish to draw their attention to the fact that thousands of sparrows have been walking around in this bitterly cold weather without overshoes.

Frank M. (to druggist)—"Have you got any preparation for removing superfluous hair?"

Druggist-"Yes, sir."

Frank—"Give me a pint; I want to use it on my head."

Druggist-"But you are nearly bald now."

Frank (desperately)—"I know it, and I've got so aggravated and tired watching the confounded hair sneaking off day by day that I want to remove the rest of it at one sweep and have the agony over.

Durran—"I lost a peach of a plaster bowl in the lab. yester-day."

Slack-"Why don't you take care of your stuff?"

Durran—"I had my eye on it, and—" Slack—"You'd need to have these days."

Durran—"And just as I was going to take it in, the guy who owned it came and took it."

Dr. Walter (to Dr. Lennox, demonstrating his inlay casting machine at R. D. S. meeting)—"That's fine; do it again."

Bob MacI. (at Dent-Pharmacy hockey match)—"Say, boys, let's have a touch every time Dents score."

Darby Perry-"Alright, and two touches when Pharmacy

score."

F-wl-r-"No, let's have a draw whenever the whistle blows."

Dr. R. (in medicine, describing symptoms of certain diseases)—
"Dryness and intense thirst."

Curly Mac.—"I've got it."

Clarence B. (at phone)—"Hello, is that you—. How is your ankle this morning?"

#### OVERHEARD AT RECENT DANCE.

Miss ——. "Oh, isn't Mr. Pollock cute?"

Miss ——. "Why, yes, and isn't Mr. McComb a dream of a youth."

Ives (to patient in Infirmary)—"Have you ever been to any other dentist?"

Blake (smoking in reading room during convention)—"Hello, Dr. Walter! Do you care for a cigarette?"

Joe (Ramore's patient after operation)—"And am I yet alive."

All those wishing to apply for position of bartender in the new College must hand their names in at once to the Superintendent.

Somerville, '10 (explaining blood pressure)—"Now, if I stand on my head the blood rushes to my head, doesn't it?"

Sutton, '10-"Yes."

Somerville—"Well, when I stand on my feet, why doesn't the blood rush to my feet?"

Sutton—"I guess it's because your feet aren't empty."

The Juniors are considered to be rougher on their patients than any class yet. Shoving over the chair as soon as the patient is seated is their latest frenzy. Robinson started the idea one day in the Infirmary, and Locke thought the scheme such a good one for giving vent to one's anger that he tried it next day in the extracting room.

Duffin, '08 (to the Dear Girl)—"Do not refuse me. Remember, I shall not ask you to marry me more than once."

The Dear Girl—"I'm sorry, but I don't think I care to marry

you even once.".

Locke—"I'm afraid, Mrs. ——, that I shall have to owe you my board this week."

Mrs. ——.—"But that's what you said last week." Locke—"Well, didn't I keep my word?"

ODE TO GUY, '09.

A diller, a dollar, a ten o'clock scholar.

Why do you come so late?

Your patient is here, though not without fear.

And wishes to get a new plate.

SMITH'S LAST CHANCE FOR FOUR YEARS.

Smith, '11—"A young lady should not waste a gentleman's time."

Higley, '11—"In what way?"

Smith—"By allowing him to call when she does not mean to propose."

Dr. Webster—"Is Mr. Howe here?"

Chorus of Sophs-"Sick."

Dr. Webster—"How is that? He's a very healthy looking individual."

Bruce—"He was out with me last night."

Dr. Webster (laughing)—"Oh, I understand."

According to the papers, a Windsor dentist shoved a bur down a patient's throat so far that the latter swallowed the instrument. This seems to be a clear case of filling the wrong cavity.

#### A STUDY IN FACIAL EXPRESSIONS.

Isn't it funny just to note
How Elliott gapes down his patient's throat.
Gibson's face is a sight to see
When he's preparing a cavity.
And you laugh when Ives gets so dead beat
That he props himself on a ricketty seat.
Walker shows a serious face;
He puts himself in the patient's place.
But the look on Cox sure takes the cake;
The sight is enough to relieve every ache.

Duffin, '11-" What does the money stringency mean, anyway?"

Gordon, '11—''Why, the big thing has simply spread from me to the whole country.''

According to the city papers, Mrs. W. A. Dalrymple was one of the patronesses at the Dental At Home. Few of the students, if any, knew that it had gone that far with Dal., although everyone was aware that he had a pretty solid crush on her.

The curse of drink was amply demonstrated by Barron's downfall in Operative Dentistry.

Little men have great minds. Some also have great wads (since that Freshman-Sophomore hockey match).

DANGEROUS INFLATION.

Fat Man (to dentist)—"Are you going to give me gas?"
Dentist—"Certainly, sir."

Fat Man—"Then better anchor me down first."

Dr. Webster's advice has been followed by at least one Freshie, for 'tis said Ault has the teeth on his chart painted with luminous paint, so that he can see them, if not in his dreams, then between them.

Dr. Jordan (to McGuirl's patient, who is leaving the College

in an angry mood)—"What's the trouble with you?"

Patient—"Why, that fool of a doctor gave me some stuff and told me to put some in my tooth half an hour before it started to ache."

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again; not so with Hope.

The members of the year '09 extend their sympathy to Garnet Tiffany for the unfair treatment he received at the hands of the examiner in Operative Dentistry. In Tiff's own words, "I got only 78." It is to be hoped that in the spring our esteemed confrere will be awarded something for his neatness as well as for his recognized mental capabilities.

King had quite a fatherly appearance one Saturday afternoon at Little Vic.

The Freshmen regret not having made use of our "Lost and Found" column, by inserting an ad. concerning the bootless president, vice-president and secretary discovered in the "Gods" on eventful day, Tuesday, Dec. 3rd, 1907.

Senior—"Hello! Where's your chum? You started out together."

Beery Junior—"He ish (hic) three lamp-posths behind."

A girl was asked to explain why men never kiss each other, while women do. She replied: "Men have something better to kiss; women haven't."

District Visitor—"I hear your mother is ill, Nelly. What is the matter with her?"

Nelly—"Pleas'm, doctor says as 'ow she 'as an illustrated stummick!"

Intelligent Rescuer (to skater who has fallen through)—
"Steady, old man, steady! Keep cool!"

Extract from a Junior's note-book on Prosthetic Dentistry: Patients past middle life have difficulty in getting used to a denture if they go without one.

Doctor—"Let me see your tongue."
Patient—"Oh, doctor, no tongue can tell how sick I feel."

I caddot sigg the ode soggs
I sagg so logg ago,
Because I have a bad code,
By dose is stopped up so.
The icy widds are blowigg dow,
By dose is blowigg too,
I caddot sigg the ode soggs
As odce I used to do.
I caddot sigg the ode soggs,
Oh! Dab this code. A-atchoo!

McVey (in a store down town, looking at a trouser creaser)— "Are these any good?"

Saleslady—"Oh, yes! they are very useful to all young men that wear pants."

Barron and Vance were leaving the theatre after seeing a very emotional play.

Vance—"After all, Barron, what is life but a great drama in

which we all take a part?"

Barron—"Yes, and you are a bad actor."

Moore, C. H. (to country girl at the "At Home")—"Pardon me, but is your programme full?"

Country Girl-"How insulting! and I've only had two sand-

wiches and a cup of tea."

Simpson—"Mac thinks when he gets through he is going to set the world on fire."

Big Bob—"Well, he will find the world has quite a few fire engines on hand."

The other day Howard Graham had a close call in the law courts, which will likely cause him to exercise more care in future, and also teach him not to trust so implicitly in unreliable organizations like the Y. M. C. A. The whole trouble arose through a mistake that occurred in the calendar in the back of the Y. M. C. A. handbook, viz., the placing of each date in January one day ahead. Graham wished to make an appointment for a Monday afternoon, and upon consulting his handbook, saw that the Monday he desired would be the 26th, and accordingly he gave the patient a card for the 26th, which was, of course, a Sunday. The patient was wrathful indeed at the trick played upon her, and entered suit for \$200 against Graham on the charges of (1) failing to keep an appointment, and (2) attempting to get a patient to work for on a Sunday. Judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff for the amount asked. Graham immediately sued the Y. M. C. A., who in turn sued the printers, and all suits were in favor of the plaintiffs. The patient was so pleased that she paid the damages for the printers, her anger being only against Mr. Graham.





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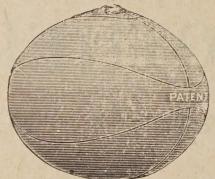
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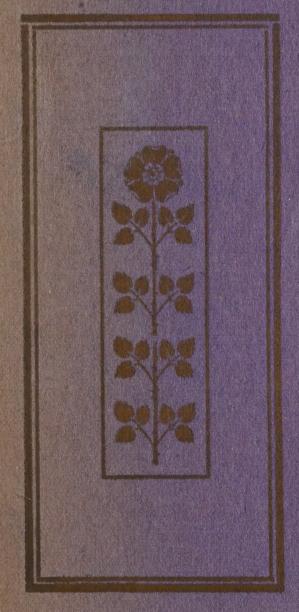
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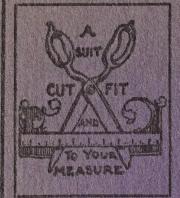
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VOL. VI.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1908.

No. 6

#### PRIVATE LEGISLATION

Some excitement and considerable discussion has been created recently in the halls and corridors of our College among the students, which culminated in a petition being drawn up for the purpose of protesting against the making of dentists by legislation. This aroused a lively interest in the minds of the students, showing them the means and methods by which their life interests were at stake, and also stimulated the students to this action to prevent the legislation taking practical form.

This sort of thing no doubt will have a lasting effect upon the students now attending College, and cause them to take more interest in legislative matters, in which, to be candid, the whole pro-

fession is sadly lacking.

The petition was drawn up by a committee appointed for the purpose and signed by every student in the College. It was presented through Major J. J. Craig, M.P.P., who is also a member of the Private Bills Committee, and who took an active part in throwing out this kind of legislation. The students are to be congratulated upon the way they turned out in support of the petition. The petition, which speaks for itself, is as follows:

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled, the petition of the undersigned students of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of the Province of On-

tario humbly sheweth:

That whereas certain person or persons are supplicating the Legislature of the Province of Ontario to grant them licenses permitting them to practice the profession of dentistry in the Province of Ontario, we deem it right and fair that we petition the Legislature, protesting against the granting of the said licenses. We beg your serious consideration of the following facts:

Whereas any person who wishes to practise dentistry in the Province cf Ontario has no other means of complying with the law which governs this profession than by taking an arduous four years' course at the College, sanctioned by the Legislature to teach

this profession;

And whereas your petitioners are bona fide residents of the Province of Ontario, and are without exception British subjects who are at a great expense, both of time and money, and on graduation are thrown into competition with those who, if they are allowed to practise dentistry by private legislation, are ignorant of its essential principles, its code of ethics for the protection of the public, and have not patronized Canadian institutions for the knowledge they may have on the subject, nor have they the ability to qualify in Ontario the same as the students attending the Royal College of Dental Surgeons:

Whereas the Ontario graduate has a longer and more thorough course of instruction than any other graduate of dentistry in America; it is unjust that his qualifications should be put on a

par with that of foreign countries.

Your petitioners are making dentistry a life study and work and recognizing the importance of detail attached to dentistry in its various branches, one of the most important being recognition of contagious diseases, their prevention, and the care taken to avoid infection. This requires considerable knowledge of medicine, surgery, anatomy and bacteriology. The public are certainly jeopardized if a person practising dentistry is ignorant of these facts.

The Government looks well after the intellectual welfare of the public, and as much attention should be given to their physi-

cal welfare along these lines.

Dentistry is not treated in a superficial manner in Great Britain, it being considered a specialty of the medical profession.

Considering the importance of protecting the public, a thorough knowledge of dentistry is demanded of the graduate. In Germany, special laws are in force by which the children of the public schools are examined and treated by qualified dentists at the expense of the State.

The Canadian Government shows its appreciation of the importance of dentistry in having qualified dental surgeons accom-

pany every regiment of its army, both at home and abroad.

The claimants for private legislation insult the intelligence of the Legislature itself, since the Legislature itself has provided a safe, honorable and legitimate method of protecting the public in this profession, viz., by the Directorate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons appointed under their laws and chartered, and which is in affiliation with the University of Toronto, and from which a student graduates, yet these claimants seek to evade this by a private bill, and are under no obligation to the directorate, their laws, nor the Legislature, and therefore are not up to the standard of education or ability to perform operations required by that body, hence the public are forced to accept the services of these men of inferior qualifications.

By giving claimants for private legislation a license to practise dentistry, the Government is combatting the profession at large and the students who are putting themselves through College, also the parents who are paying for the education of their sons in dentistry. It also stifles ambition in those who wish to obtain a

standing in any profession by legitimate means.

If political influence is paramount in obtaining the right to practise a profession, then ability and brains would be at a discount. Educational institutions for scientific research and teaching would be useless, the laws under which they flourish null and void, a state of anarchy would ensue in which commercialism instead of humanity would prevail.

In conclusion, we would respectfully draw your attention to the fact that the petitioners of claimants for this private legislation have a passing personal interest in this matter, only so long as the claimants are before the public, many signing the petition merely because requested to do so, whereas to us this is a matter of vital interest and importance affecting our whole future.

Wherefore, your petitioners humbly pray that your honorable House may be pleased to consider this petition for the purposes above mentioned, and would further state that this petition originates from the student body alone, uninfluenced in any manner from any other source, nor was it suggested by the Board, faculty nor graduates.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray:

#### Round the World with a Lacrosse Team.

By W. D. RAMORE, '08.

Leaving Colombo we sailed five days due west through beautiful weather. During this time we passed a number of ships and signalled one at night by burning different colored lights. In this part of the ocean we met a great many more vessels than we had previously, as this is the India route and much traffic passes along it. We passed the island of Sokotia just before sundown, and two nights later passed Cape Guardafui on the African coast. The next day we passed Aden, and sometime during the night entered the Red Sea. Almost at once we could notice a difference in temperature, as it was much hotter in the Red Sea This is easily accounted for on account of the deserts on each side and the hot winds that blow from them. For the first three days in the Red Sea it was extremely hot; so much so that many of us got sunburnt through the awning that protected the deck. While in the Red Sea we passed a great number of freighters and a pilgrim boat. This last was filled to overflowing with pilgrims. They hung on to everything like flies, so that the deck was black with people. There is a group of islands in this sea called the twelve apostles. They are nothing but sunbaked rocks with no green thing growing on them. The only sign of life being an occasional light-house perched on the highest point. They must be awfully hot places to live in, and the people who spend their lives tending them are surely worthy of their hire. To show how hot it is there, I may mention that a bucket of water dipped direct from the sea went 88°, and one of the officers said he had seen it as high as 94°. Fish seem to be quite plentiful, and often we could see shoals of porpoises jumping up in the water alongside. They would sometimes swim with the ship for half a mile or more.

On the evening of our fifth day in the Red Sea we entered the harbor of Port Suez. Immediately the Egyptians were out in their boats, and clambering on board offered their wares for sale. They had all kinds of brands of Egyptian cigarettes, Turkish

delight, carved camels and other native articles. They were great hagglers, and as in Colombo they asked four and five prices for their goods. We did not land here, but the boat waited several hours before entering the canal. In was a beautiful moonlight night as we passed through the Bitter Lakes at the entrance and proceeded on up the canal. The searchlight was in use all the time, and we could see the sides of the canal and quite a distance out into the desert. The canal is about eighty miles long, and boats go at about five miles an hour through it. Its banks are of sand with a lining of stone to prevent the water washing the sides into the canal. Sand stretches to the horizon on either side. Very little vegetation can be seen, except scattered bunches of coarse grass and sometimes a group of palms.

The canal is not wide enough for two large boats to pass, so there are stations where boats can wait for others from the opposite direction. The canal, however, is being widened to accommodate two vessels in any part of its length. The labor used is nearly all supplied by natives and camels. The camels have large buckets on either side, which are filled with earth and carried back from the sides. In some places sand dredges are working. These have a large pipe stretching out across the desert for about two hundred feet, through which the sand is pumped.

In the morning we reached Port Said and here went ashore. The boatmen on being paid asked for a little extra—"backsheese" they called it. It is their custom and that also of the dragoman who pilots you round the city. Port Said did not seem to be very large, but what there is of it is crowded into very small space. Goats were quite conspicuous, pasturing on the tin cans and garbage. The smell in some of the streets is awful, but the natives don't seem to mind it. While here the ship coaled. Natives do all the work, and carry large bags of coal on their shoulder. They work on the run all the time, and when through look like an animated piece of coal dust.

Leaving Port Said we had a couple of days in the Mediterranean before sighting the south shore of Italy. The scenery along this coast is beautiful. The mountains come quite close to the sea, and scattered along the shore are villages. Ruins of old villas and castles were often in sight, and were quite a contrast to the railroad which follows the shore line. Beds of dried-up streams could be traced with a glass far back into the hills. They are torrents in the wet season. We passed Stromboli late in the evening, and went through the straits of Messina by night. These straits are quite narrow, and both shores can be seen quite easily.

We woke up in the morning in the harbor of Naples. Ships of many nations were all around us. American, German, French and English were moored side by side. An emigrant boat was on the point of leaving for New York, and was loaded with Italian emigrants. A tug took us to the shore, and here we were met by a crowd of beggars, flower sellers and such like. We saw

very little of Naples itself, as we went out to see the ruins of Pompeii. The streets of Naples are very dirty and rank. houses are old, and many look like as if they were built to stand a seige. Pompeii is a city of ruins. It is nearly all excavated, and the guide pointed out the places of interest, the forum, the two theatres, and the houses of the noblemen. In many of these the paintings are still quite fresh on the walls, although centuries have elapsed since they were painted. In the museum were specimens of the crockery dug from the ruins and bread that had been in the ovens. There were also the bodies of several that had lost their lives during the eruption. These were in the positions they had been in when death had reached them, and the shape and features of several could be made out easily. We left Naples about four o'clock, and going out saw the bay of Naples. It is a grand sight. The city is in the centre, with the old castle on the hill and Vesuvius to the right, and on either side the hills stretch out around the bay in a huge semi-circle. About a dozen villages can be seen along the shore.

The next morning we were in Marseilles. Here some of us landed to go overland to London. Unfortunately we had to hurry and beyond half a day in Marseilles saw nothing of the cities of France. At Lyons we had a stop of about two hours, and spent the time looking for something to eat and practising our French on the natives. Needless to say they couldn't understand it, so we resorted to the sign method. At Paris we had just time to change trains, and reached London late in the afternoon, taking in

all about twenty-eight hours from Marseilles to London.

London has been so often described and written about that I hardly need say anything about it. We had three days there, and spent it in rushing from one noted spot to another. The Tower, Parliament Buildings and St. Paul's were the principal ones we visited, but it would take months to go over the city thoroughly. From London to Liverpool is only a few hours run, and there we boarded the C.P.R. steamer the "Empress of Britain." We had a rough trip across the Atlantic, but were by this time used to ocean travel, and it only made our appetites better when they needed no stimulants.

After six days and a half we landed at Quebec, and came straight through to Toronto, with only about five hours stop in Montreal. For my part I was quite glad to get home again and see some familiar faces and get the glad hand from boys once more.

I have only very inadequately told you of our splendid trip, but I hope you will pardon any deficiencies that have occurred.



#### Y. M. C. A.

#### THE CONFERENCE AT NIAGARA.

As most of you are aware, the Student Summer Conference, which up to last year has been held at Lakeside, Ohio, will for the second time since its inception be held at Niagara-on-the-Lake from June 19th to June 28th, 1908. This delightful place is situated at the mouth of the Niagara River, on the Canadian shore of Lake Ontario, about two and one-half hours' journey by boat from Toronto, and one and one-half from Buffalo by train.

At this gathering there will be representatives from the various colleges in Ontario and the Lake Erie region. For years the University of Toronto has sent a fairly large deputation, and according to their own reports they are conscious of the great benefit received, yet are unable to give a satisfactory-description of the days spent there and of what they meant to them. A large hotel, the Strathcona, was wholly given over to them during their stay. There they were able to enjoy fellowship with men of varied tastes and attainments from other universities, thus they soon became friends and soon also had "all things in common."

The supreme purpose of the Conference is to bring college men into close and intimate contact with lives which have been made strong by vital and genuine association with the Master of all life. Another purpose of the Conference is to give men practical training under the most favorable surroundings, in the most effective methods of organizing and developing Student Christian Association work. Consultation with experts in the various phases of the work, the interchange of experience with men from other colleges, and informal discussions of ideas, new and old, stimulate that efficiency without which the Student Association fails to justify its existence.

The mornings are usually divided into four parts. groups, under specially trained leaders, seek, in Bible Study, to examine and learn of the fundamental teachings of Christianity. Then there will be a conference in social and economic problems, conducted by men of great experience in large cities. After this there are groups formed for a study of missionary progress in foreign lands, and at 11 a.m. the platform meetings are held. These are addressed by some of the greatest men engaged in the work. Among the speakers expected to be present this year are: Bishop Wm. F. McDowell, Rev. Robert Freeman, Mr. Speer, and Dr. Williams. It is unnecessary to say anything in regard to the calibre of these men.

The afternoons are devoted to recreation. The grounds are large enough to allow every student to enjoy that participation in the athletic life which is such an important and attractive feature. A series of baseball games for the College Championship is held, which, by the way, was won by Toronto last year. A tennis tournament is also held. A fine, sandy beach provides good facilities for bathing and for water sports. Delegates, besides bringing their Bible and Mission Study books, should come provided with

baseball and tennis apparatus, bathing suits, sweaters, outing shirts and suits, cameras, etc.

At sunset it is usual to hold "Life Work Meetings" upon the lake shore. These are followed by personal work conferences. Then the remainder of the evenings are at the disposal of the delegates.

As mentioned above, it is impossible to estimate the value of this Conference, and it is earnestly requested that as many as possible from the R. C. D. S. will begin now and so arrange their plans that they may be able to avail themselves of this great opportunity.

#### Y.M.C.A. OFFICERS, '08-'09

Hon.-Pres., Dr. J. B. Willmott; Pres., W. A. Armstrong, '09; Vice-Pres., G. B. Hardy, '10; Sec., C. B. Johnston, '09; Treas., J. A. Robinson, '11; Convenors of Committees: Bible Study, C. N. Simpson, '09; Mission Study, H. J. MacSaurin, '09; City Missions, C. J. Smith '11; Hand Book: G. J. Hope, '10; New Students, T. W. Dawson, '10; Membership, F. H. Moore, '09; Editor, C. S. McCombe, '09; Two First-year Reps., to be elected.

#### Social and Personal

We wish to extend our sincere sympathy to Mr. Charles Williams in his recent bereavement.

Dr. Harold Clark has resigned the chair of materia medica and therapeutics. His thorough knowledge of his subjects was an asset to the College and to dentistry. He will be missed from the faculty and about the College. We wish him success in his future practice.

In the death of Dr. Thomas Fillebrown of Harvard, dentistry suffers a severe loss. He was a great student and had a kindly heart. He was the visitor who gave the address at the opening of the R.C.D.S.

The doctor and the stork left a little girl at the home of Dr. Bonnycastle, the Treasurer of the Board.

Dr. Watt, the Freshmen's friend, paid us a visit on the 13th inst.

We are sorry to hear of the accident which happened to Dr. Gauton, of Uxbridge, on February the 28th. He was informed at the Dental Convention that the gasoline burner could be assisted with nitrous oxide with safety. He tried this with disastrous results. The moment that the gas lit it exploded, knocked him down, and set fire to the work bench and to his clothing, burning his hands and face quite severely. He wishes this article to protect the reader from a similar mistake.

We wish to extend our sympathy to Mr. A. Johnson and Mr. McIntyre in their illness.

The Torontonensis arrived and created quite a sensation.

"Herb." McKeown, '08, paid Ottawa a visit to complete arrangements for opening an office there in May.

# The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

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VOL. VI

TORONTO, MARCH, 1908.

No. 6

#### Editorials

The professor brings his last lecture to a close, tucks his notes under his arm, wishes his class a merry April, and makes his exit. He feels, no doubt, rather virtuous in having given to those before him the result of his best efforts, and he is quite right in so doing. The student appreciates this fact, but could offer a few suggestions as he views his side of the situation. He also has his notes under his arm, but to him they are a heterogeneous bundle of facts, the result of long hours on a hard bench, while he has had great difficulty in preventing his thoughts from going wool-gathering. If he has regularly attended lectures and has taken careful notes, he has a complete text-book of his own compiling. Whether it is orderly or not depends on himself and on the lecturer, but the facts are there. Nevertheless, in a new subject, he has a mass of information with no concise plan, consisting of outstanding points and subdivisions following logically. It is difficult to make a plan for himself, since the various topics are of equal importance as far as he is concerned.

"Rush lectures" would to a great extent obviate this difficulty. Each lecturer could with advantage devote three or four lectures to a review. He knows what is most important, and a concise summary of outstanding features would recall the lengthy explanations that made up the bulk of his lecture hours. The student would then have a connected idea of the whole subject, a knowledge of the relative importance of the various topics, with the most important ones impressed upon him. It would be a forcible conclusion to the course and would be appreciated and well attended by the students.

The second class of the four year course graduates this year and, although the four year course has now been in force five years, it is still in an experimental stage, so far, at least, as the curriculum and the course of instruction is concerned. Those who are graduating are in a good position to judge of the excellencies and deficiencies of the plan now in vogue, and so looking back over the course just traversed a few suggestions and changes are made which, if carried out, would greatly improve the course

and be of benefit to those following.

At present practically all the lectures in Operative and Prosthetic Dentistry are received in the first three years. In the fourth year, just when a student is beginning to realize how little he knows and is most anxious to receive good sound instruction in general practice, there is only one lecture a week in Operative and none whatever in Prosthetic Dentistry. Now, we would suggest that there be more lectures in these subjects in the final year, that a definite course of lectures be mapped out, not necessarily going into technique minutely, but in a general way to review the work. Seniors are in a much better position to understand and estimate the importance of such teaching, having had more experience. They are then capable of appreciating the fine points which before would be missed entirely. The objection might be raised that this would bring too much work on the senior year. But there is no reason why Medicine and Surgery, the two heaviest subjects in this year, could not be transferred back to the third year and their place taken by a general course in Operative and Prosthetic Dentistry. It seems very strange that in a school of Dentistry the lectures in the final year should be almost entirely on Medicine and Surgery and no instruction in Dentistry.

In Therapuetics also there is need of a change. The Juniors go into the Infirmary with no knowledge of this subject whatever as the yreceive their instruction in it at a subsequent period. Now it would seem that if they received it in their second year they would be in a much better position to go into the Infirmary early in their third year and put into practice the instruction they

had received.





## Correspondence



#### THE RECENT VICTORY.

To the Editor of the Hya Yaka:

Dear Sir,—Through the columns of our College paper I would like to congratulate those members of our profession who have been active workers in the crusade against the private legislation of a few obsolete practitioners from across the border into a full-fledged licentiate standing in this fair Dominion.

Doubtless all have noticed in the daily papers the notices of the bills which were to go before the Legislature, and more particularly those parts where each was represented as being a former resident of Toronto. Well and good. In her growing state, Canada is in need of proper immigrants of all classes, but it is a question whether those who have left their home land years ago, and evidently have been failures elsewhere, should be welcomed back at all, outside of the question of private legislation by which they sought to gain entrance to one of the most promising and growing professions of our land—a profession only in its infancy, and yet already being recognized as being second to none.

But aside from this, there is another side to the question. It is this: Certainly nothing in recent years has served so much to stir up the members of our profession, individually and collectively, as the efforts of these men to secure private legislation. Only a few years ago a woman, seemingly with less right, was given a licence to practise; then why not these men? It was for no other reason than that the whole profession, student and graduate, rose in a body for a common cause and demanded their rights and privileges on a legal as well as moral basis, and demanded them to such an extent that the bills never even passed the Private Bills Committee. Is this not a victory for us, and have we not shown the Legislature we were alive and united? Yet this spirit of union and enthusiasm has all taken time to generate, and it is a question if as much had been accomplished had not the disgraceful Act been passed a year ago, an Act which has served to set thinking every sober man in the country, practitioner or layman. Sir, we can boast men in our College equal in mental calibre to those of any other College or Faculty in the University of Toronto; then why should we remain passive and allow ourselves to be compared to a mere mechanic, man or woman! What we need is more and better union and more legislation for our protection; and now that we have made a start, can we not succeed in abolishing these unethical and anti-professional men who carry on their down-town mercenary practice, not only to the detriment of the honest graduate, and in many cases to their own patients, but to the whole country as well. In view of the recent injunction granted the manager of the Toronto Painless Parlors at Osgoode Hall against the College taking steps to close his office, it

would seem our only hope lies in more legislation from the governing body of the Province. I would say then, let every man, student and graduate, stand firm and united until such time as we have secured what is just and proper.

Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER OF '09.

To Editor of Hya Yaka:

When we speak of prophylaxis we mean measures taken to prevent the development or spread of disease. The primary factor to be considered is cleanliness. We are instructed to be cleanly in our dress, to have our instruments and cases clean and tidy, and especially to have our hands clean.

Thus we are taught, and with a feeling within us that we will easily attain that object. Upon entering the infirmary we proceed to the wash basins. Oh, what a sight! Are those towels, or the cast-off clothes of a boot-black?

There is an average of seventy men working in the infirmary, both fore and afternoons; each man washes his hands upon entering and leaving the infirmary, saying nothing of the ones who have more than one patient. This brings us to the round sum of 280 drying on the six towels which grace the infirmary walls. And what man would not raise objections if the towels in his room were changed only once a month? Figure it out and see how it would compare with us.

Our patients watch us in our oblutions. What are their feelings when we proceed to work in their mouths? Truly we may be thankful that our clientele is not from the elite.

Again, we have had no disinfectant for our instruments for over a week. What an enlightenment it would be should a visitor from Parliament call! Would he be impressed with the value of our study of bacteriology? If Godliness were next to cleanliness, we have wandered far.

JUNIOR.

#### POINTS.

To Editor of Hya Yaka:

No human system of doing things is perfect, and if a system is judiciously criticized, because big men solicit criticism, its critics should not be condemned as kickers, when by so doing a better system may be evolved. Evolution does not take place without a good deal of kicking on the part of those being evoluted.

At college the student must be grounded in the ethical nature of his work. Quantity, i.e., points, does not lead to ethical practice. If the student does a class of work here which he knows will pass, and he also knows it is not right, that work will in a short time fail; he becomes set in doing a class of work. In legal practice

after graduation he knows of no other way of doing the work—dollars, not points, are the incentive now. His work fails to do its duty; his clients leave him; he has spent too much time and money to do anything else except dentistry, and so to bolster up his decaying practice he resorts to unethical methods, as advertising, etc. This being a logical outcome, why educate a man thus and fight him in the law courts?

One student who through natural capability or by longer or better experience should not be credited with more of that by which we are measured, namely, "points," than another who is naturally slower or has not had the same experience, they both having worked the same length of time in the infirmary. A student may be naturally slow, but still having good ideals by which he would conduct an ethical practice; but under the present system this man is forced to set aside his good ideals and sacrifice them for quantity. Thus the point system defeats its own objects.

The study of a case, mass of detail in technique, and the inexperience of the student does not coincide with the point system, which entails a penalty for inefficient quantity but not quality. When a case is completed the student does not know what percentage he has made, this being a profound secret. If he knew, there might be some incentive to increase the quality of work.

As a suggestion, might not some system involving time, quality and quantity be instituted, any two of which should pass a man, one insuring the other also, by which the student could get better service from the demonstrators, as at present they have no system, being inferior even to a restaurant system, where each waitress attends to a given number of tables.

STUDENT, '09.

#### INFIRMARY ARRANGEMENTS IN NEW BUILDING.

Now that the Board of Directors and Faculty of the College are contemplating the building of a new College, it is a suitable time for them to consider how they could arrange the Infirmary so that the great loss of time and money, on account of the unsuitable accommodation for the Infirmary apparatus, including engine bases, could be greatly lessened, and the comfort and satisfaction of the students and patients correspondingly increased.

That the present arrangement causes a considerable loss of time is self-evident to those who have to work in the Infirmary. The engine base is left on some part of the second floor; the standard is in a locker somewhere; the instrument case is in another locker, which sometimes is not large enough to hold all the supplies; and lastly, the operator's white coat is usually in another part of the building, possibly in a locker down stairs. It requires fully fifteen minutes' preparation before any work can be done, and the same amount of time is lost in putting the apparatus away. Here, then, is fully half an hour each day—a very reasonable estimate—lost in performing a routine act that is quite dispensible, and the source of great annoyance as well

The pecuniary loss from this cause, although hard to exactly estimate, is greater than generally believed. Many of the lost articles are the result of the great abundance of lockers, which taxes the memory to keep track of the "stuff." Then at least one engine base was broken and another badly damaged because there was no appropriate place to keep them. At present there are possible places to accommodate at most seventy bases, and impossible places for about forty more. The former include the shelves near the entrance to the Infirmary, and along the east end. The latter include the top of the lockers on the west end and the boxes on which the student keeps his case while operating. The top of the west end lockers is impossible, as it is fully eight and a half feet from the floor, and it is necessary to stand on a box each time the engine base is put up or taken down, and few of us possess the necessary athletic training to balance ourself on a teetering box holding a fifteen-pound base without eventually endangering ourself and it by a fall onto the floor. As for the top of the boxes for instrument cases, it is equally impossible, as most of us work only half of each day in the Infirmary, and in the meantime some other fellow will use the box and leave the engine base on the floor. Many places as equally impossible and unsuitable could be found in the College, but they will not do for an up-to-date college.

What should be furnished is one large locker for each student. This locker need not necessarily be in the Infirmary, but should be near it, and should be capable of containing the engine base and standard, without taking them apart; also the instrument

case, coat and other necessities.

If some such arrangement as this were carried out, it would, as has been stated, be a saving in time and money and a source of greater comfort and satisfaction.

STUDENT.

#### To Editor of Hya Yaka:

In the last issue of the Hya Yaka, under the heading of "Points in the Infirmary," the matter of points was touched upon. One can readily see that the man who is continually "bellyaching" about his points makes himself a nuisance to everyone with whom he comes in contact, and soon commences to be avoided. For each of us has so many little troubles (caused by ourselves, more's the pity!) that the recital of another's makes us feel like saying with Shakespeare in Richard III., "Thou troublest me: I'm not in the mood."

Still, one must be charitable, and remember that our budding Junior is still imbued with the commercial spirit, and has not yet attained to the exalted humanitarian plane of operating solely for the welfare of his patient, with the further purpose of acquiring expert professional skill, which should be the aim of every man in the profession.

But after all, in spite of anything that has been said, or may be said, in favor of the point system, it can be looked at, and is in fact looked at, in no other way than a pay system, the points being the pay and the demonstrators the paymasters. For it is not what a system should do, but what it does do, that one has to look at, to arrive at a proper estimation of its merits.

What is the point system doing for the student? It is not what it does for the professors, the demonstrators or the College. From the viewpoint of those in authority, it is a fine system, as it throws off their shoulders all responsibility. For it says, "Do this quantity of work and you will be dentists," precautions even being taken to hide the quality of work a man does until his examination marks are out. One has but to listen to the conversation of the students to know what effect the point system is having upon them. The old friendly greeting is given, "Well; how did you get along to-day?" "Oh, very well; I made 16 points," or "Pretty poorly; I only made four." Very often the word points is not even added to the numeral. A discussion of the technique, preparation, agents used in treatments, the instruments used, is rarely heard. Here is a sample heard the other day: "I bet you I made more points than any other man in the Infirmary this week: I made two hundred." Evidently the number of points a man makes is the criterion of his success. One might say, "Oh, well, in his Senior year the student does not regard points as being so important." But this is not so. The Senior with 2,500 or 3,000 points is a millionaire, and like "Mr. Newly Rich," brags about his wealth. "The Book of Books" has said: "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." And again, "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

Six points per hour; one "fillin" per hour; six points per "fillin," and there you have it, just as the little green card that your landlady so kindly picked up on the doorstep and carried up to your room tells you, "Amalgam fillings, 50c"—then you mentally add amalgam fillings, six points.

One would almost think that the College had entered into an agreement with the advertising man to supply him with operators, fast operators, who could put in a lot of fillings in a day.

One of our professors said: "You must not charge so much per fillin, but collect fees for professional services rendered." Good advice, good counsel. But how much more susceptible the human mind is to the effect of a mathematical system under which it lives, moves and has its being for two years, than all the lectures and advice it may receive.

There are those who defend, or perhaps more truly, attempt to defend, this system. They maintain but for this system that about eight or ten men in each class would do hardly any work at all. But here again it defeats its own ends. There are no doubt a few in each class who are victims of that dread failing, "procrastination." What a splendid aid to the imp of "By and by" this system is? It says, "You have so many points to make. Do not be in a hurry; there is lots of time to-morrow; you can make so many, and from then you can just pile them up." Then when the poor fellow does start, after having lost days upon days, what chance has he to learn dentistry? The "Point System" leaves

the doing of the work entirely in the hands of the delinquents. What other result can be expected than that it will never be done?

Some of our professors and demonstrators, in defending the point system, claim that it takes the place of the criminal laws of our land. Out in the world, though, a man is innocent until proven guilty, and the laws do not affect him in the least, nor control his actions, nor influence him in any way. For an innocent man the law is the same as though it never existed. Not so the point system. True it is that for the man who is at heart a criminal the law deters him from crime, and if he violates it he is removed from his fellows. The students must regard themselves as being thought of as criminals unless a little infirmary for the real criminals be established. They could be provided with coats striped crossways, have their hair cropped close. They might be required to assume a lowering, vicious look, and be permitted to shave once a week only. It would be splendid discipline for them and a good object lesson for the rest.

During the first, second, and part of the third years, a student is learning the theoretical part of dentistry; in the infirmary he is learning to put that into actual practice. The conditions vary very much between preparing a cavity in one's imagination and preparing a cavity in the mouth. The movements not being quite the same, the access not quite so good, and opportunity of making a perfect cavity preparation difficult, nevertheless it is in the infirmary that the student actually learns to make the cavity preparation as he will do it in practise. He is either learning to make those cavities right or wrong. It does not make any difference what he thinks to be the proper cavity formation, it is the form he actually gives the first of his cavities that is going to determine the form of all the cavities he will make. Then why limit him by a system? Why not see that he makes every cavity perfect, instead of making a great number imperfectly?

If a man, instead of being compelled to do a certain quantity of work, was compelled to do a certain quality of work, there would be very few unethical dentists. Just at this very point the demonstrators are at a great disadvantage under the present system. A student calls a demonstrator to examine a cavity; it is not properly prepared; he suggests some changes or further extensions; the student goes to work and improves it somewhat, calls the demonstrator again. This happens a couple of times. The demonstrator, who is, after all, human, with feelings and sympathies, knowing that the student is thinking of his points, finally punches up the slip, realizing nevertheless that the cavity could be made better; hence this student is learning to prepare his cavities only approximately correctly. Now, if there was no limited time in which the cavity must or ought to be finished, for no one can successfully claim that the point system does not limit the student's time to perform an operation, the demonstrator could then insist, without giving the student the least cause for resentment, upon the cavity being made perfect; and the student would be acquiring the habit of doing his work perfectly instead of imperfectly as under the present system.

"Don't be always bellyaching." The point system is not a common bellyache—it's a case of appendicitis; and the only cure

is an operation.

As to the matter of "bellyaching," which, for the sake of euphony we might change to criticizing, let us enlarge on the term. The man who is always criticizing purely from a selfish motive is to be pitied. He is an egotist, a lover of himself, and that without a rival. But when one criticizes systems or conditions, customs or laws under which he exists, it is no longer selfishness, for it affects the community as a whole. It were folly, however, to say that it would be absolutely devoid of selfishness, for, if a system or law did not in the least affect one he would be very little concerned about it.

Good, honest criticism is worthy of cultivation. Had it not been for criticism, three men, who have not a vestige of right under the law, would now be dentists; and one can easily imagine them saying, "Oh, if those dentists would have not always been bellyacking about the injustice of private bills, I'd have my license now." The advertisers about town no doubt have the same feelings towards criticism. The slave-owners down south had no use for the bellyaching Northerners. The Scribes and Pharisees of old did not like the criticism of Christ. And so on, down through the pages of history the critic has said or done something for the benefit of his fellows. It is better to have a belly that aches than to have no entrails at all. "A living dog is better than a dead lion."

"Anyone who works away steadily in the infirmary need have no worry about filling his points in." What a world of consolation there is in that! One often hears it. What a solace it would be to a man who is suffering from a raging toothache to be told, "Never mind, old chap; just you keep on living and aching; your tooth will rot out after a while and your troubles will be over." It isn't what's going to happen, but what is happening that's worrying the man. And after all, to the man who has grasped the true things in life, it is the "now" only that concerns him. The past is gone, let it go, we can do nothing with it. The future we cannot call to our aid. The present, the living, breathing present, is all we've got.

But to resume and to finish, for this passing notice is growing out into a lengthening shadow, one more sentence is striking in the article. "In this way you run the least risk of losing the points you have made by your patient refusing to come back." Isn't it too bad that the poor student has to commence to carry the burden of unpaid debts before he even gets out into practise?

Someone has said, "Every man is just as lazy as he can afford to be," and it would be rediculous to say that there should be no system governing the infirmary. Human being and students are not perfect. Nevertheless a system compelling a man to do a certain amount of work in a certain amount of time is not productive of a high quality of work.

"PASSIM LOQUITOR."



### Sports



#### BRICKS FOR NEW BUILDING.

The College exists for the students, not the students for the College, and in order that each may prosper there must be the heartiest co-operation. Since the number of men who have chosen dentistry as their life work has so increased that the present building is too small to accommodate them, a few suggestions from the students regarding the contemplated new building would be quite in order, and such suggestions should get the careful consideration of the Board of Management, for there is not a man attending College who might not have some good ideas regarding changes and corrections which might be of material benefit to both College and students. And I would advise that a column be reserved in the Hya Yaka for such suggestions from the students. But as this column is set aside for sporting and athletic news, we must only deal with such matters.

There is no profession which requires a good constitution more than that of dentistry, and in order to have and maintain the same, every man must take some form of exercise or go to the wall sooner or later; and the time to cultivate regular exercise is during College life.

In the first place will come the selection of a suitable location for the building, and in doing this we would ask that sufficient ground be purchased to allow for at least a couple of tennis courts and a handball court. We do not ask for an athletic field, but all other faculties have their own private practise grounds, and as our College is always well represented in all departments of athletics, we think that it is only fair that we should have some grounds on our own premises.

The ground that would suffice for the tennis courts could also be used for basketball in the fall and as a rink during the winter. We have always had to beg, as it were, for the privilege of practising hockey on some other college rink, and we had to be there at whatever hour was set aside for us; whereas if we had a rink of our own the boys could have much better practise, without interfering with the College work, as it often does now.

The handball court we have now is one of the best in the city, and is highly appreciated by all the students. The game of handball can be played by every student, and is an excellent form of exercise. The court does not require much ground space, and it would be a great pity if the students were deprived of it at the new building.

Then in the basement of the building a room, say, the size of the the metal room of the present building, might be set apart as a small gymnasium, containing lockers for those who represent the Dental College on the various teams, four or five shower baths, a horiozntal bar, dumb-bells, and swinging clubs, all of which could be supplied with very little cost and be of great benefit to the students. We trust that the Building Committee will give these matters their serious consideration, and if they see fit to put them into operation they will place the Dental College on a more even footing with the other faculties, and their efforts will be highly appreciated by the students of the R. C. D. S.

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In the past our short term was a great drawback to the athletics. The elections not being held until the opening of the fall term, the officers of each association were unable to have plans arranged and the men in condition for the contest before the scheduled games were at hand.

This year the executive of the R. C. D. S. found it much more convenient to hold the elections in the spring term and give each association a better chance to form a basis upon which to work. This change is being approved of by all. Mr. Semple, who was elected President of the Rugby Association, has begun his work in a manner which will surely reap success. On the Friday following his election he called a meeting of all interested in the game, and his meeting was well attended. The President reports his intention of entering a team in the Ontario Rugby Association. This will be a great change in Rugby circles in our College, as for the past two years Rugby in our College has not been heard of, and the men will have a chance to show what can be done when they meet their new opponents.

In association football, Mr. Irwin, the newly elected President, has always shown by his work on the field that he knows the game. The hockey "King," who has captured the honorable position of President, will in the future, as in the past, put forth every effort to put his team mates in first position. In the past "Jimmie" has always shown his ability to play the game, and during the season of '05-'06, when he was captain, he won the esteem of all his men and supporters. Although the season of '08-'09 is far from us, yet our western sport will not lose any time, and when he returns to the R. C. D. S. at the opening of the session he will be in a position to hand a great surprise to his followers.

Handball, which has been described as the backyard game, has come to the front year by year, until now it is one of our foremost games. O'Callaghan, who at present is holding the place of honor, will soon retire and leave his cares to Bleakley, '10, who will carry on the good work. Bleakley, although he never before has held this responsible position, has shown by his playing that he thoroughly understands the game, and his quiet manner has won him the respect of all the players and followers of the game.

In the City League the Dents won a decisive victory over De La Salle's pets, and brought the first handball championship to our College. The Inter-Faculty Series, which was played in the fall term, was a tie between Dents and St. Michael's. Owing to illness of the Dental players the game was left over until the spring term, and will be played on Victoria alley as soon as the Executive meet and set the date.

"Blake," on first board, has held this position since his Freshman year. He has shown his ability to play his position, and has given great assistance to his team mates.

Williams, on second plank, who made his first appearance with the Dental senior four last year, has always kept his opponents guessing. His coolness and heady playing are features of his game.

On third board Bleakley, better known as "Dean," has held his position for two years, and has proven that the position is well filled. His heavy hitting and excellent control of the ball are greatly in his favor.

O'Callaghan, although small of statute, is a mighty man on fourth board. In his Freshman year the little Irishman passed the necessary examination and was accepted to fill fourth board, which he has done ever since, with credit to himself and his College.

The R. C. D. S. has one of the best handball boards in the city, and why not lead in this department of our athletics? In all the other colleges there is an inter-year tournament. Why not with the Dents? Also a single series should be arranged and every man will have an equal chance to win laurels and fit himself for the four-man series. At the opening of the fall term we hope to see this new plan adopted, and every man take an active part.

## Literary Corner

When Earth's last picture is painted, and the tubes are twisted and dried,

When the oldest colors have faded and the youngest critic has died, We shall rest—and, faith, we shall need it, lie down for an aeon or two,

Till the Master of All Good Workmen shall put us to work anew.

And those that were good shall be happy, they shall sit in a golden chair,

They shall splash at a ten-league canvas with brushes of comets' hair,

They shall find real saints to draw from—Magdalene, Peter and

They shall work for an age at a sitting and never be tired at all.

And only the Master shall praise us, only the Master blame, And no one shall work for money and no one shall work for fame; But each for the joy of working, and each, in his separate star, Shall draw the thing as he sees it, for God of things as they are.

000	Plugger Points	000
000	Contributors to this column are requested to write in ink and on only one side of the paper. The name of the contributor is to be signed, that the Hya Yaka may know whom to interrogate in case the point of the contribution is not clear, but the name shall not be published. All "Plugger Points" may be deposited in the Hya Yaka box in the Senior lab.	000

#### LIMERICKS.

Said a naughty young Junior named Guy,
To a handsome young maiden quite shy:
 "Will you wed me?"
 Said she, "No, by gee!
Do you see any green in my eye?"

Dr. A. E. W. (to Polly)—"Think in the abstract, not in the concrete."

Higgie-"He's used to working in concrete."

Polly—"Say, Lorne, what's the matter with Paddy? He's looking rather pale."

Lorne—"Oh, he's got a bad case on just now. He sits up nights writing poetry about her."

Dr. A. E. W. (lecturing, very seriously, to Sophs on cavity preparations and fillings)—"Let's see. How many more weeks?" Sophs—"Five."

Dr. A. E. W.—"How many fillings?"

Elliott (emphatically)—"Five."

Chorus-"Here, here."

Eastwood, '10—"The D—I with this facing."

De Mille, '10—''Clarence, stop using such degrading language. It would be different for me to say such a thing, but you—. Percy, did you hear him?''

Sutton, '10—''Aw, shucks! that's nothing. I heard him say 'darn' the other day.''

Playing with the strings of the waitress' apron is a new fad at a Yonge street restaurant during long waits. For further information see Simmons and Mustard.

Rogers, '10—"See the grin on that fellow's face?" Rooney, '10—"Where do you suppose it would be?"

English, '11 (to L. Cunningham, '11)—"Cunningham, come here. Something went wrong, and I want somebody to swear."

The following is told of Coon and Preston:

The two were sitting in the reading room, gazing absent-mindedly at the passing crowds, when suddenly two gaily-bedecked "flusies" hove into the limelight. Preston's mouth opened involuntarily, and he is accused of having gasped before it closed, "Oh, Lord! Thine handiwork." "Impossible," replied Coon, thinking of Easter eggs, "instead I prophecy the death of another peacock."

Peaker is trying to raise a moustache, but as far as we can see, for all the difference it would make, he might as well shave his whole beard.

Freddie Barron (getting particulars of spring exam. from Dr. W. E. W.)—"Do you think that if I stay in at nights from now on, I will pass in my operative dentistry?"

Webster, '11 (having his first shave)—"Great! Why, the razor slides along almost as easily as if there were really nothing to stop it."

Patient—"Doctor, what do you think of this swelling under my chin?"

McGuirl—"I don't like the look of it, as it is in a very dangerous place. My advice to you is to keep your eye on it."

Quotation from Dunning's speech to the Sophomores—"All along the untrodden paths of the future we can see the footprints of an unseen hand."

Duffin, '11—''Merkeley had the impertinence to say it would take a surgical operation to get a joke into my head.''

McDermott, '11—"Merkeley was wrong there. It would be more of a job for a carpenter."

Dr. Clark—"A glass of hot lemonade, with a spoonful of whiskey, makes a good diaphoretic. This is not hard to take, either."

McIntosh—"Here, here!"

Dr. Clark—"Well, of course, some of us have had more experience than others."

McIntyre, '10 (after Sophomore dinner)—'Did the Freshies gag and tie you, Church?'

Fond Father—"I'm afraid from this letter that John is studying too hard at college."

Fond Mother—"Why, I understood he was rather behind in his studies."

Fond Father—"So he is, but it must be an awful strain on him to think out so many excuses for asking for money."

Patient (to Senior, who has explained that Dr. Walter is showing President Falconer around)—"Is that man with the *clean* face President Falconer?"

McCartney, '10—"Lend me that new automatic of yours, will you?"

McKenzie, '10—"Why, I haven't used it myself yet."

McCartney—"Yes, but I want to get these fillings in before you get it out of order."

Dr. Walter—"Simpson, what have you done with that letter I left on my desk?"

Office Boy—"I put it in the letter box when I went out, sir."

Dr. Walter—"But it was not addressed."

Office Boy—"I noticed that, sir, but I thought it was because you didn't want me to know where it was going."

Patterson, '11—"I'm worrying so much about the exams that my brain seems on fire."

English, '11—"Why not blow it out?"

Healey, '10—"I hear La Flamme gave you a black eye."
Bleakley, '10—"That's the way people exaggerate. I had the eye already. He merely added the color."

Kappelle—"What's your name?"

Young Patient—"T-t-tommy T-t-tinker, sir."

Kappelle—"And do you stutter all the time, Tommy?"

Young Patient—"N-n-no, s-s-sir; o-o-only wh-when I t-t-talk."

Locke, '09—"How many times have you taken that impression anyway, Walter?"

sion anyway, Walter?"
Sleeth, '09—"I don't know, Duane; I kept track up to ten times, but since that I've lost count."

McComb, '09—"Do you think I ought to have my voice cultivated?"

Ramore, '08—"I think you ought to have something done for

Clark (upon finding a couple of models evidently intended for full upper and lower dentures)—"Who owns these?" No response. "I am going to put them in as my orthodontia models."

Drs. Ralph Waldo Emerson Goslee and Charles Hennicker Matrix Moore, of Class '09, were arraigned before Magistrate Denison recently, charged with being members of the "Black Hand" and carrying concealed weapons. Upon search it was found that Waldo had in his possession a rubber dam punch and a bottle of carbolic acid, while Hennicker had a dangerous collection of gutta percha points and camphor moth-balls. But the most incriminating evidence was the papers which they carried. It was almost impossible for these verdant youths to convince the "beak" that their examination charts were entirely innocent and were not a code of communication, the translation of which was possible only for those who were wise to the secrets of the dark agency with which they were charged with being connected. However, after a great deal of legal conflab, during the course of which Hennicker broke down and pleaded for another chance, the kindly magistrate took pity on the boys; told them to keep off the grass and stay away from bad company, and allowed them to go on suspended sentence. Needless to say, they have been regarded as heroes since the incident, and both strut around like full-fledged peacocks. However, Matrix says, "It was a lesson to me." "Same here," pipes little Walde.

Eamar, '11—"What is that old proverb about the moss and the rolling stone?"

Spratt, '11-"A revolving fragment of the palæozoic age col-

lects no cryptogamous vegetation."

President Falconer—"I suppose everybody must begin as a beginner?"

Dr. Walter—"To be sure! But some manage to continue it a good deal longer than others."

Peaker (to patient)—"Didn't I tell you to hold your head back? Now, don't let me have to tell you a second time."

Patient—"This is the second time now, Doctor."

Robinson, '11—"Do you believe in second sight?"

Gilroy, '11-"I'm sorry to say that I do. I picked up a coin the other day, and thought it was a quarter; but at second sight I saw it was a cent."

Howe, '10—"Is it true that the bark grows thicker on one side of the tree than on the other?"

Bruce, '10—"Yes."
Howe—"Which side?"

Bruce—"The outside."

Duffin, '08—"I became engaged last night." Hamilton, '08—"Then, there's hope for us all."

Lackner, '11—"Gentlemen, let me introduce to you my friend. Mr. McKay, who isn't as stupid as he appears to be."

McKay, '11-"That's precisely the difference between Lack-

ner and myself."

Dr. Walter-"A gentleman called, did you say, Simpson? Did he leave his name?"

Bell-boy—"Yes, sir. He said it was immaterial."

Dr. Webster-"If your patient asks you what you fill teeth with-gold, silver, amalgam, porcelain, or anything-what would you say?"

Simpson, '09—"With instruments."

Eastwood, '10-"Have you seen Bleakley lately?" Durran, '10-"No; what's the matter with him?"

Eastwood-"Why, he's suffering from a severe contusion of the integuments under the left orbit, with great extravasion of blood, ecchymosis in the surrounding cellular tissue, which was in a tumified state. There was also considerable abrasion of the cuticle."

Durran—"Say, what are you talking about?"

Eastwood—"I was just trying to tell you that he had the worst black eye I ever saw in my life."

The Juniors have invested in an alarm clock to keep themselves awake in lectures. The other classes ought to follow suit. as the Juniors strongly recommend the idea after the successful trial they gave it in Dr. Stuart's lecture.

Brett, '11--"I guess there are none of us better than we should be."

Cole, '11—Goodness, no. I was thinking it over last night. Why, only yesterday I was guilty of killing time, murdering a song, smothering a yawn, stealing a kiss, cutting a creditor, and breaking into a perspiration.''

Dr. Jordan—"That woman tried to beat me down in the charge of her boy's work."

Higginson—"They all do that, don't they?"

Dr. Jordan—"Yes, but this one said I ought to make it cheaper because she had to pay her boy to get it done."

Dr. Clarkson—"One ought to take three-quarters of an hour for dinner."

King, '10—"Would it hurt, Doctor, if we were to add a few vegetables and a little meat?"

Grist—"Say, Tom, if I tell my patient to come to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, will you let her in?"

Tom—"Why, sure."

Grist—"Well, tell her to go up and sit in one of the leather thairs and wait for me; I'll be there at 9."

Stewart, '08—"Didn't you promise me to clean your teeth every day?"

Patient—"Yes, doctor."

Stewart—"And didn't I promise to lick you if you didn't?"
Patient—"Yes, doctor; but as I forgot to keep my promise,
I won't hold you to yours."

Kerr (to Hardy, who has just burnt the backing of a facing)
—"There! I knew you'd do that."

Hardy—"Well, if you knew, why didn't you tell me?"

There was Willie, and Frankie, and Tommy and Joe, All hung their hats in her hall in a row.

They were all going fine,

Till the nurse spoiled the line,

And now there's but Willie, Tommy and Joe.

Sign in Senior Lab.: "Found, a pipe. Apply W. E. W." How does Dr. Walter think anyone can claim that pipe?

Bob MacIntosh—"Say, Grist, I hear Howard Graham has been writing home for books. I think I'll write home for the following: Andrew Usher, on 'Disposing of Moisture'; 'Imperial Standard of Dentistry,' by Seagram; 'Specific for Ropy Saliva,' by Whyte and Mackay; and 'The Best Stimulant for Dry Mucous Membranes,' by Burnett.''

Johnson, '08—"What's the matter, Howard; you look blue. Rich aunt left her money to a home for dogs?"

Graham, '09-"Worse; worse than that."

Johnson-"What is it?"

Graham—"I wrote home last week for money for some absolutely necessary text-books, and I'll be blamed if they haven't sent me the books instead of the cash."



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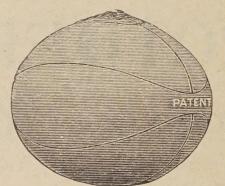
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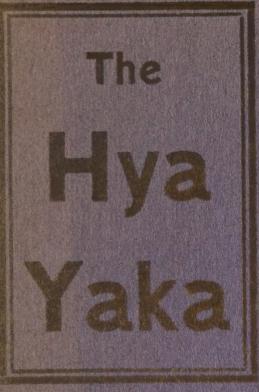
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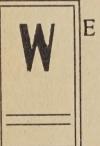
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# The HYA YAKA

VOL. VI.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1908.

No. 7

# Swan Songs and Degeneration of American Dental Colleges.

By EUGENE S. TALBOT, M.S., D.D.S., M.D., LL.D., Chicago, Ill.

"There is a class of men," Macaulay remarks, "who have not that amplitude and intrepidity of intellect which it is the first object of education to produce. They hate abstract reasoning. They think that the use of experience is not to lead men to the knowledge of general principles, but to prevent them thinking of general principles at all. They play at bo-peep with truth, but never get a full view of it in all its proportions." This class of men are peculiarly apt to chant the swan songs of senile decadence. The swan, according to the old myth, when about to expire of senility, sung for the first time. This song is that which marks many of the defences of dental education.

These ideas were developed a year ago from a discussion of "Errors in Dental Education." The subject of the paper was "Are Dental Colleges Degenerating?" leaving the question an open one. Since that time, enough has been uttered by men connected with our colleges to warrant changing the subject to the more positive one—"Swan Songs and Degeneration of American Dental Colleges"—and rewriting the paper based upon these

remarks.

To those interested in the progress of American dental education, the contrast of methods of instruction between medical and dental colleges becomes more and more apparent. The question of the American dental college degeneration naturally presents itself.

Evolution and degeneration go hand in hand, and depend on each other. Evolution insures new development suitable to environment, but degeneration halts and discards specialization; it ceases the advance and retrogrades. In discussing this subject I have no animosity toward any teacher or school. Being a teacher myself is my excuse for showing up these glaring defects. My aim is to see dentistry placed, scientifically, co-equal with other specialties of medicine.

When the first dental school was founded, extraction of teeth, insertion of artificial dentures, and repairing decayed teeth constituted the bulk of dental practice. The dentist was essentially mechanical. On this ground the medical faculty refused to recognise the specialty, and the dental school was established.

<sup>\*</sup>Dental Cosmos, March, 1908.

This tendency, together with the animosity engendered in the minds of those early teachers toward the medical profession and vice versa, completely divorced dentistry from the mother profession, producing a mechanical specialty. This idea still exists in the minds of a few dental teachers.

In the relation of dentistry to medicine little or no progress has been made since the establishment of the first dental school. Many teachers of dental schools discourage every suggestion or tendency in this direction, purely from a commercial standpoint, regardless of the fact that our knowledge of dental pathology has been developing for more 'than twenty years along the lines of general medicine. True, dental colleges have established chairs of anatomy, chemistry, materia medica, etc., but mechanical dentistry so far overshadows the biology side as to make it practically useless to the student. Some teachers claim it is needless to give the dental student as complete a course as the medical student, hence these departments in many schools are of little value. There are schools—so-called dental departments of universities—in this country, where the very atmosphere, from the dean to theja nitor, is mechanical. Students attend the lectures on medical subjects merely as a matter of form. So defective is this method of teaching in dental schools that the National Association of Medical Faculties has refused to credit a graduate of dentistry with one

year toward a medical education.

The president of a large university with a dental department said a short time ago in the presence of its dean and members of its faculty, while discussing the needs of the department, "Your school is nothing more than a school of mechanics." Like all mechanics, dental mechanics are limited. The inventive mind took but few years to provide all needed improvements along these lines. The highest development was attained more than thirty years ago. Since then but few good and permanent ideas have been evolved. Dental offices are filled with worthless appliances. Teachers have been content to drift on this narrow conception of dentistry and have not kept pace with scientific advance. Their lack of judicial culture prevents the adoption of newer, broader, and better ideas. In an interview with one of our best dentists a man sixty-six years of age and a teacher—a disease of the mouth and teeth was under discussion. He took the ground that Dr. A's theory was correct. "But," I said, "have you seen the models of Dr. B? These show that Dr. A's theory cannot possibly be correct." The dentist replied. "Away with Dr. B. Dr. A. friend of mine and I shall advocate his theory." So ignorant are many of our graduates and teachers of logic that they are guided by likes and dislikes of the author rather than by the value of their researches. Some teachers are ignorant of the value of research in dentistry, although its importance as a fundamental factor of advance is well recognized in other departments of biology. So careless and indifferent are these teachers that exploded doctrines are taught to the students every year. A large

per cent. of the theories taught are of no account, and could easily

be dispensed with.

Students are drilled in mechanics and commercial dentistry, while the important subjects of etiology and pathology are given practically no attention. The analytic powers of the graduate have thereby been arrested in development, and he becomes narrow-minded. His college training does not even lay the foundation for improvement after he begins practice, so he dwindles into an apathetic so-called professional man. He can but rarely explain or give sufficient reason for cause and effect when questioned by patients, so narrow has been his education. Guilford says, "More than once have we heard from the laity the expression, "Dentists are nice people, but they are narrow." The remark carried a sharp but unintentional sting, and it was all the more irritating because it was more than half true."

Dentistry has drifted along for the past thirty years until it has reached the parting of the ways, where it must remain mechanical or take a broader scope. This narrow teaching results from ignorance of the simplest forms of disease. Years ago it was shown that modern mechanics was producing more disease than any one natural cause, yet no attention was paid to this warning by the teachers. Instead of looking forward, and being alert to anticipate disease and teach pathology, teachers studied and formulated swan songs to hinder progress along these lines. However, not all teachere are of this turn of mind. There are some who would progress and place their colleges on an advanced plane. The majority, however, for commercial reasons, would keep dental colleges at the low standard which they now occupy. One evidence of this statement is a return from a four to a three years' course of instruction.

You ask, "What is a swan song?" It is the cut-and-decadent answer to any question that may be put to a teacher of a dental school in regard to improvement or advancement in dental teaching, and is intended to squelch further discussion along dental lines. Some of these swan songs are exaggerations. They have been very successfully sung in exhibiting the degeneration

of dental schools for these many years.

This paper is intended to answer some of the swan songs, and

offer suggestions from the writer's viewpoint.

One of the oldest swan songs, sung in dental societies for thirty-five years (see proceedings of dental societies), is in answer to the problem of literature. They anwer they are too busy and too tired at night to do much work. This song is still sung today. No class of men are busier than physicians and surgeons, and yet they find time to read, write, and make researches.

Books on other specialties of medicine sell in editions of from 12,000 to 50,000, while in a large majority of cases not enough dental books are sold to pay for the binding. In some cases not a single book is sold. It is difficult to induce a publisher to issue a dental book, for the same reason—dentists are too busy or too

tired to write papers and read. It has been known for many years that the majority of dentists do not take or read dental journals. The dental goods houses are obliged to advertise their wares. To get their journals and advertisements before the profession they have been obliged to reduce the price of their journals to one dollar per year. A half-filled journal with advertisements appeals readily to a majority of dentists. A non-trade journal cannot exist in America. The bookworm has become hereditary, its nidus having become deep-seated in the dental faculty.

In the October, 1907, "Dental Cosmos" there is an editorial entitled, "The Position of Dentistry." On page 1095 is the following: "We have always and consistently maintained that in education as well as in physics, and even in morals, the shortest distance between two points is a straight line, and that therefore the best way to educate a dentist is to teach him the things that a dentist needs to know and to do, as broadly and as thoroughly as may be possible—which is the principle in successful operation

to-day in dental education."

The editor then advocates the narrow dental teaching which has been characteristic of the dental schools from the first. The incongruity of the entire arrangement is shown by the editor himself, in an appeal to the profession at the end of his editorial, in which he makes a plea for one hundred and fifty more subscriptions to Guerini's dental history. Seven hundred subscribers are now required before the work can be published. Think of only four hundred subscribers to this valuable work out of 30,000 dentists in America! Certainly the material which enters the dental school is as good as that which enters the medical school. The product, from an educational point of view, however, is quite different. The last line of the quotation of the editorial is answered by Dr. James Truman in his article "Wanted!—A Pathological Sense"\* He scores the dental practitioner in the following manner:--"The man with a clear pathological intuition is seemingly a rare production in our ranks, if we are to judge by the serious mistakes presented in almost every line of dental opera-Dr. Truman is forgetful of the fact that the poor fellow was induced to enter the dental college from the farm or abroad. with the assurance that he was to obtain an education "by the shortest distance between two points," sufficient to enable him to practice his profession with a reasonable amount of skill. Why score the product? The best seeds, sown in poor soil, can rarely bring forth good fruit.

The graduate on entering practice soon finds that the "shortest distance between two points" in dental training does not fit him to practice the pathologic side of his specialty or to

understand cause and effect.

The shortest distance between two points as practised by our dental colleges does not give time to teach students honesty or give credit to those who have done original work, or how to write papers—which is made so much of in medical colleges—or

to do original work, which is the vital point in all medicine. The average dental teacher is anxious and willing to adopt this shortest-line business, to do as little studying as possible, and to get through his course as soon as possible. This being the case, the student becomes deficient in not being able to find time to study,

write papers, or do original research work.

A swan song, sung for many years, is that medical graduates never make good dentists, that a medical education does not fit a student to practice dentistry, and that the better educated a student is, the poorer dentist he becomes. The men who advocate these doctrines, claim that this has been their experience. If that is really the case, why do they admit medical graduates? Why do the teachers encourage such students to spend their time and money to no purpose? Do they not know that it is dishonest to take these fees, if the student-according to their doctrine-will not make a good practitioner of dentistry? The young man who is so unfortunate as to graduate in medicine or obtain more than, an ordinary education will certainly have a hard time making a living if these doctrines be true. In answer to these utterances, I have only to call your attention to the two able editorials in the August and September, 1906, Dental Digest. It is possible that some of the medical graduates who have come in contact with these teachers have made failures in medical practice, and would fail in every professional calling. We are familiar with cases in which graduates of medicine and dentistry have been obliged to drive street cars, work upon farms, and perform other manual duties, having missed their calling along professional lines. In some cases they have acquired reputations in their new employment. It has been shown that fully fffty per cent of graduates, in both medicine and dentistry, are failures as practitioners. This must have been the class of medical graduates who have applied to these teachers in dental schools. To say that a young man who wishes to make dentistry his calling should not study medicine first is untenable. Most young men who have chosen dentistry for their calling, and have preferred to graduate in medicine first, have made good practitioners.

It is a notorious fact that, from the first, the dentists who have accomplished anything in their specialty, such as writers, investigators, authors, teachers in colleges, etc., have been medically educated men. The men in the future who are to make progress in our specialty must be graduates of medicine, as well

as having had special training.

Another swan song is that it would require seven or eight years for the student to graduate in both medicine and dentistry. Because of the time and money required, students would not submit to the outlay. In answering this question, I would say that both were successfully studied, and students graduated with high rank in both schools, by combining the two in four and five years under Dr. George V. I. Brown's supervision in Milwaukee. The same was true under Dr. W. X. Sudduth's administration at the

University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. What has been successfully done in one or two schools can be done in all if the teachers are so disposed. In most cases the students can obtain both degrees in five years. This requires no longer time or more money than other specialties require in post-graduate work. No dental school turns down a graduate of medicine, thereby losing two years' tuition fees, no matter what the age of the applicant.

A swan song always appreciated in dental societies is the required early training of the hands for manipulative skill in the mechanics of dentistry. A candidate for dental preferment must begin early to acquire the "touch system," therefore he has not the time to study medicine, or to study it in connection with his specialty. I answer the first part of this question in my article on "Errors in Dental Education." There are, however, one or two points in answer to this question not touched upon. No dental school turns down a candidate because of age. Many students enter from twenty-five to thirty-five. I knew one man who entered at fifty-five. Certainly the "touch system" is not considered at matriculation, only so far as the money is concerned.

The theory so successfully advocated by the profession that the student must begin early to acquire manipulative skill as an excuse for ignoring entirely, or postponing, the study of the biologic side of dentistry, is not borne out in other departments of After years of thought and study the best schools of medicine in America are requiring an academic degree as a part of medical training. The first two of the four years' medical course are devoted entirely to the general study of biology before the student is permitted to apply the knowledge thus acquired in practical demonstration. All medical schools must adopt this method of study. Certainly no hand should be more skilful than that of the surgeon. Dental schools must sooner or later follow this method. How can a student do practical demonstration successfully without first knowing something of what he is doing? How much time can be saved? The mechanics of dentistry and and the commercial spirit which are the most prominent features of our dental teaching will in a measure be diminished, and the professional spirit so necessary and so much desired in our specialty will predominate.

A swan song, stifling further discussion, and sung with expanded chests at the present time, is relative to the question of a proper dental curriculum (see current dental journals). The reply is that the medical profession, high schools, or some other institutions of learning do no better, and perhaps worse, than our dental schools. Because one individual or one institution is faulty is no criterion for our shortcomings. Such delinquencies in other institutions should spur us to greater activity and better work. Having our faults pointed out, we should have ambition to overcome them, and strive to push forward to a higher plane, regardless of the faults of others.

One of two things is at fault: either the governing bodies of

dental colleges are ignorant of the requirements of graduates and their patients, or they wilfully and maliciously—for commercial reasons—keep them in ignorance of the very essentials necessary to successfully treat pathologic conditions of the mouth.

A new swan song popular in dental gatherings is relative to the merits of the medical and the dental graduate. This song commences with: Professor So-and-so (naming a prominent medical teacher) said that he considered the dental graduate far better qualified to practice his specialty than the medical. This song is sung with considerable vigor at the present time, because it means much to the dental college and to the new student. The inconsistency is shown in discarding an old and familiar tune sung since the first dental college started, namely, that "physicians know nothing about dentistry." At first thought this new song sounds plausible. When, however, the question is asked, What is, or should be, considered dentistry? the song is worthless.

If dentistry consists of extraction of teeth, making artificial dentures, crown and bridge work, gold and porcelain inlays, filling, etc., there is no question that the professor of medicine is correct. If, however, dentistry consists of the etiology, pathology, and therapeusis of diseases of the mouth, plus the crown and bridge work, etc., then the professor does not know what he is talking about, and the olden song is again sweet to our ears. The teacher singing this new song is ignorant of the requirements of the graduate.

In a "Cosmos" editorial (September, 1907) "It Hath a Very Ancient and Fishlike Smell," the writer takes to task the daily papers of Minneapolis announcing the opening of the meeting of the National Dental Association. These papers printed in large bold-face type, "Tooth Pullers Open Convention." Are we not "tooth-pullers," "tooth-carpenters," and "tooth-plumbers?" Have we not come justly by the title? The owner of a piece of property, when parts get out of repair, sends for the carpenter, plumber or roofer, as the case may be. Is not this precisely what the dentist does, the only difference being that instead of the artizan going to the property, the property goes to the artizan for repairs? Do colleges teach anything but repair work? Are we, as graduates, qualified for other than repair work? Everything taught and practiced in dental schools is the restoration of the ravages of decay and destruction. Not a suggestion is made, by teachers, in the form of preventive medicine.

Dr. Kirk, in his editorial on "The Position of Dentistry," says: "At various times and in many places debate has waxed warm over the discussion of the theme—'Is dentistry a specialty of medicine?" and the opposing views held by the disputants as to the principal premise and its various applications to the question of dental education have served to divide the dental profession into distinct parties, the major one contending for the separate and special training of the dentist, and the other, a small

minority, demanding a medical training and medical degree as the

only adequate preparation for dental practice."

Dr. Kirk, in his enthusiasm for discussion, has, evidently unintentionally, misrepresented the views of the "small minority." In thirty-five years of experience in association with stomatologists throughout the world, I have never heard one statement or hint that "a medical training and medical degree is the only adequate preparation for dental practice." All stomatologists agree that dental college teaching is one sided; that mechanics have been developed at the expense of biologic training. Since an attempt is made to teach biology, graduates of medicine are, in most cases, employed for that purpose. A better knowledge of these subjects can be obtained in a medical school, which is better equipped for

such teaching.

During the singing of the swan songs, while the deans and the teachers are at their wits' end keeping the profession in ignorance of their duties to their patients, the "still small voice is heard" hard at work developing and broadening principles of dental practice. While it is true dental colleges have been and are graduating men -"the major part contending for the separate and special training for the dentist"—ignorant of their duties to their patients, there are a few—"a small minority"—who demand a medical education in connection with dental training and who will be able to take a broader view of pathology and to render better service to their The Pilgrim fathers were small in number, but their cause was a just one. It took years of hardship and toil to accomplish their object, but the results were wonderful. Being on the right side of the question is more than half the battle. The "small minority" have been working quietly but steadily for the object they have in view, while the "major one" has been singing swan songs and beating drums to draw the attention of the profession from the gradual development of the minority to "schools of mechanics" and "diploma mills."

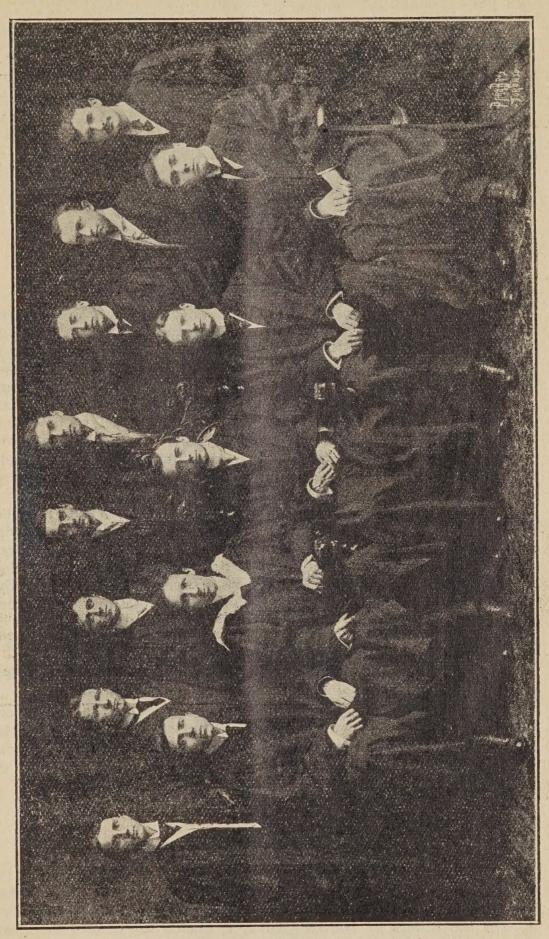
This state of affairs cannot last. If dentists will not demand a better training for dental graduates, which all know to be necessary, then the patients themselves will seek those men who are best qualified to practice diseases of the mouth, jaws and teeth, and the 'tooth carpenter' and the 'tooth plumber' will soon find their level.

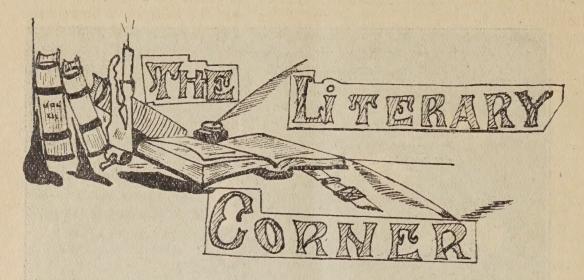
### THE CANADIAN DENTAL SUPPLY CO., LIMITED

As this is the last number of the College journal to be issued during term 1907-8, we desire to thank the students for the support given us during the past term. We trust that on our part the service to the student body has been satisfactory, and that we may receive a continuance of their patronage as in the past. During the summer months we will give the best possible service in response to orders by mail, telegraph or telephone

The Canadian Dental Supply Co., Limited. Cor. College and Yonge Sts., Toronto







#### To the Graduating Class

Those who graduate from the University this year are, I hope, looking forward with confidence to their future. Some, it may be, aspire to undertake and accomplish tasks such as only the strong essay; others will be content to do life's average work as it comes, but whatever you set before you to perform, remember that your abiding success will be what you yourself become. A man is far greater than the words he speaks, the professional skill he displays, the bridges ne builds or the books he writes. Those who can follow the advice of Sir Thomas Browne "be substantially great in thyself and more than thou appearest unto others," will discover that they possess an ethical reserve which will increase with the years.

In a palimpsest manuscript the obvious surface writing may be of slight importance, while the underlying words, all but obliterated and rendered visible only by careful treatment, are of the highest value. The worth of a man also is determined not by superficial academic distinctions which are known and read of all men, but by the reserve of character concealed under these distinctions, professional skill or social position, and which by the subtle treatment of life's experience will be made to stand out clear and permanent behind all the aplitudes and acquired knowledge.

We turn to noble men and to great books confident that we shall not be disappointed, and I hope that among the graduates of this year there are many who will be found to redeem the brightest promise of their student days by manifesting to their friends and to the world at large powers of heart and mind which will not be soon by distress paralyzed by perplexities or dulled by the monotony of daily duty.—R. A. FALCONER.

#### Charity

The most wide-spread, the most pernicious of all vices, equal in its disastrous effects to impurity, much more disastrous often than intemperance, because destructive of all mental and moral nobility, as are the others of bodily health, is uncharitableness—the most prevalent of modern sins, peculiarly apt to beset all of us, and the chief enemy to concord in our ranks. Oftentimes it is a thoughtless evil, a sort of tice, or trick, an unconscious habit of mind and tongue

which gradually takes possession of us. No sooner is a man's name mentioned than something slighting is said of him, or a story is repeated which is to his disadvantage, or the involuntary plight of a brother is ridiculed, or even his character is traduced. In chronic and malign offenders literally 'with every word a reputation dies.' The work of a school is disparaged, or the character of work in a laboratory is belittled; or it may be only the faint praise that damns, not the generous meed from a full and thankful heart. We have lost our fine sense of the tragic element in this vice and its debasing influence on the character. It is interesting that Christ and the Apostles lashed it more unsparingly than any other. Who is there among us who does not require every day to take to heart that counsel of perfection: 'Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment?'

\* \* \* \* \*

It is the confounded tales of patients that so often set us by the ears, but if a man makes it a rule never under any circumstances to believe a story told by a patient to the detriment of a fellow practitioner, even if he thinks it to be true, though the measure he metes may not be measured to him again, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has closed the ears of his soul to ninety-nine lies, and to have missed the hundredth truth will not hurt him.

\* \* \* \* \*

And the third cause of uncharitableness is the wagging tongues of others who are too often ready to tell tales and make trouble between doctors. There is only one safe rule, never listen to a patient who begins with a story about the carelessness and inefficiency of Dr. Blank. Shut him or her up with a snap, knowing full well that the same tale may be told of you a few months later. Fully half of the quarrels of doctors are fomented by the tittle tattle of patients, and the only safeguard is not to listen. Sometimes it is impossible to check the flow of imprecation and slander, and then apply the other rule—perfectly safe and one which may be commended as a good practice—never believe what a patient tells you to the detriment of a brother, even though you may think it to be true.—Dr. Osler.

\* \* \* \* \*

"For not on downy plumes, nor under shade
Of canopy reposing, fame is won;
Without which whosoe'er consumes his days,
Leaveth such vestige of himself on earth
As smoke in air or foam upon the wave."

-DANTE



# The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

Subscription, 50 Cents Per Year, Payable in Advance

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TORONTO, APRIL, 1908.

No. 7

#### **Editorials**

The permanent year Executive is an innovation in the R.C.D.S. Previously, class organization ceased with graduation. Without organization, the class is scattered on Commencement Day. We may think of the boys; but, outside of a few companions, only to wonder where they are and what they are doing. The men drift apart, as there is no definite attempt to hold their interest as a class; many gather at the Ontario Dental Society, but not in the sense of a class re-union.

The present graduating class has other views as indicated by the election of the Permanent Year Executive. The name of this body is almost self-explanatory—to carry on the business of the class after graduation. Arranging re-unions, keeping the members in touch with one another, and all similar business is within their field of action. The methods of procedure are largely left to their originality and ingenuity, although they have the example of similar Executives of other faculties. For instance, one of these committees every year sends out pamphlets, giving the location and any interesting points about its members. At the first meeting of this class, a silver cup is to be presented to the "Class Boy," the first son born to a member of the year. This is only an example, and suggestions will be welcomed by the committee.

The result of this organization should be desirable. tion of the members of the present graduating class, one to another, has been congenial and each is interested in the welfare and achievements of the others. Without exerting a narrowing or clannish influence, the work of the permanent year executive should maintain a wholesome class interest and prolong the friendships

formed in college days.

#### The Dominion Dental Council

The D. D. C. has elevated the standard of dentistry. It stimulales the student to lead a more ethical practice and also to be a student after his college days are numbered. "The beginning contains the end and all that pertains thereto." If a man starts out to study after he graduates he is apt to continue it and hence raise his own standard and success and indirectly that of his chosen profession. Added to this he has an interest in the science of dentistry in the whole of Canada because he has the right to practice in the This is bound to make broader minded dentists greater part of it. and in all bigger men.

Dr. McInnis of Brandon, who had much to do with its organization and became vice-president has since died. Dr. Cowan of Regina is proving to be an efficient and painstaking secretary. The executive has proven itself to be broad minded and have very efficiently arranged the many details under its management to suit those who are ambitious enough to try to attain this highest prize in

Canada in our profession.

One of the first boons granted was the giving of examinations to sophomore and junior students who have passed any final subject in the R.C.D.S. to write off that same exam, paper in the D.D.C. The seniors this year procured another advantage which was freely given to do their practical work before the Infirmary closed, thus allowing them a greater facility of procuring patients and besides they will not be obliged to bring back their instruments and engines from all parts of the province. We wish, thus, to show our appre ciation of these and other privileges and through our columns to thank the executive and Dr. Seccombe, the examiner.

Anyone is wise to try the Council. Besides giving him wider freedom and education it lessens his worry about a practice in the last few months of his senior year. Even if he knows where he is going to hang out his shingle it is better because a man never knows what he is going to do or if he did, as Dr. Webster said, he might hang himself. A student is in no way capable of judging

what he will want two years from the time he graduates.

With this issue of the Hya Yaka the duties of the present staff cease. The group will be broken, its members will spread over the whole continent and their places will be taken by a new committee who will come back next year full of zeal and energy and eager to

try their hand at the helm.

It is no small task to guide our paper successfully through the year and it is not without a feeling of relief that we step down and leave it in charge of our successors. But although it has been a great deal of work and worry to us yet we do not begrudge the time spent if in our efforts we have been of some service to our Alma Mater and fellow students. We have always had the interest of our college and fellow students at heart and anything we deemed beneficial to them that we supported and whatever was objectionable we opposed. On this account we have, perhaps, made a few enemies, but it was always done for the general good, never personally, and we have nothing to retract.

To make the Hya Yaka the greatest possible success requires the co-operation and interest of all the students. All cannot be on the executive staff yet all can help by contributing articles or by keeping the members of the staff informed as to what is going on each day in each class. In this way many helpers would make the

work light, which if left to a few becomes a burden.

And so we depart, but in passing we would thank those who from time to time helped us on our way either by words of encouragement or by contributions. To them we are indeed very grateful. It was due to the many words of cheer that our work became a pleasure and our troubles lighter.

"The moving finger writes; and having writ Moves on; nor all your piety nor wit Shall lure it back to cancel half a line, Nor all your tears wash out a word of it."

#### History of Class '08

There we stood within the iron gates, and not daring to mix with the scrapping mob struggling for the place of vantage next the door. We had plenty of time to look at one another and pick out the lonely and disconsolate ones leaning here and there against the wall, those to whom no one gave the glad hand and warm greeting after a summer's separation; they were freshmen, too. Then the door opened and in surged the crowd carrying us up the stairs and into the large lecture room, where the process of registration was to be carried out. We did not know that hustling had long since been abolished, so every fresh outburst of chorus or yell was to us When we were duly registered and separan approaching storm. ated from most of our earthly possessions by tne machinery of college finance, we wandered out to view our surroundings or to return to the back room we had secured through the medium of the "To Let" column of the daily paper.

After the Dean's opening lecture, work began—lectures, clinics and 'how-not to do-it" We were all out on Field Day and wondered why the Seniors did not march. We learned the yell, practiced it and produced it in season and out of season for the benefit of those with whom we took our Physics lectures. Then came our photo on the steps of the building and how often we look over that group, scarcely recognizing many of its members. In sport '08 was to be reckoned with as soon as the rinks were in working order, for our hockey enthusiasts had individual reputations worth sustaining. Consequently they laid claim to the Beattie-Nesbitt Cup, and, encouraged by the vigorous rooting of their

comrades, brought the mug home to '08.

Very uninteresting the year now looks, but then every day was a new experience. Nothing in our work had any precedent as part cularly in the laboratory, and few of us had ever before "attended lectures." But the year soon passed and the inevitable occurred—the examination hall—and scattered us to the four winds of heaven for the summer months.

In the autumn ours was the lot we so envied but a year ago. We no longer leaned with a mockless expression about the entry, but rushed about greeting our fellows and bestowing superior or patronizing glances on the "poor freshies."

The fall of this year of malodorous fame was marked by a brush with the "school" while we were at the Biological Building. No one could define our motive, but it was our first real scrap and

all enjoyed it to the full.

During the remainder of the year we had a clearer atmosphere, warmed by the wit of the genial Dr. Thornton, whose especial charge

we were. None have forgotten those pleasant days and none will forget the '08 dinner. The historian is unable to record whether or not McGairl was on time for the memorable event since no reliable information can be obtained.

Alarming rumors now reach us daily of the prowess of the '09 hockeyists and we were advised to begin early our adieus to the cup. However the 'powers that be' were kind and again '08 were the Inter-Year Hockey champions. It might be here mentioned that B.F.O.N. and P.I.L.L.O.W. was an important factor in deciding the outcome of the game. This year ended since it is said all things must end, but we hope they will not all end in examinations.

Every year has some outstanding feature and the sensation of the Junior year is undoubtedly "entering the Infirmary." Here was our opportunity to prove the oft repeated statement of Dr. Webster that "about seven of you men don't know what I'm talking about" and 'there isn't any kind of doubt at all," but we did so. We demonstrated a remarkable degree of ignorance of chemistry to Dr. Stuart, but finally learned to distinguish a "beautiful blue" from an "irridescent crystal." Dr. W. E. W. Shaw's "how not to do" our "slip" records, but these troubles were more than compensated for by the pretty slides exhibited by Dr. Hume,

which gave evidence of that gentleman's good taste.

The years that looked so long at the beginning of our course have gone and we wonder where: "Commencement exercises" will be the next in order and after that "commencement" proper - the beginning of professional life. For the last time the class of '08 has come together in the capacity of undergraduates. Some have dropped out but in point of numbers there is little change. changes have occurred in the men themselves, rendering the freshmen of four years ago well nigh unrecognizable. In some these have been the result of development and progress, the taking advantage of opportunities, educational and social. To others fortune has been less kind and instead of these changes saddened circumstances have occurred in their life and surroundings outside the view of class mates. We have seen the result, but we were sometimes ignorant or unmindful of the cause. To these members of the darkened home and lessened family circle may the future be brighter.

Friendships have been formed which will be life long in duration. '08 has been a most congenial class. It is a deplorable fact that as we become better acquainted with some individuals we cannot but like them the less. The disagreement as to who these would be in '08 would be so marked that we are safe in saying that such are absent from our midst. On the contrary, those who were not at first so popular have proved on acquaintance to be among the best fellows of the year.

Of what commencement will be the beginning, whether of success or failure, is yet to be seen. Right principles of practice and of living have carefull, and persistently been brought to our attention, and if these are adhered to success should be the lot of all. With the ability of the average man of the class we predict that this result will be realized and here the history of '08 as a class ends, to be continued we hope in the biographies of successful practitioners throughout the whole Dominion.

C. E. B.



### Correspondence



The Editor of The Hya Yaka.

It would be difficult to conceive of anything more detrimental than advertising to the assuming of its rightful status in society by the Dental profession. To the observing man who notes causes and effects in actual life this great blot upon our professional escutchion is known to have worked untold injury to our profession, not only in the eyes of the laity but in the ranks of the profession as well. As long as this evil continues there will be found those who through force of circumstances, lack of the inborn sense of the fitness of things, lack of ambition, spite and for many other reasons, will take refuge and make use of this wretched means of bringing themselves before the public.

When a man resorts to this means of increasing his clientele it is a tacit admission that as a dentist he is a failure, that his operations will not stand on their merit, that instead of holding the patients that he gains and through them winning others, he loses

them and drives away new ones.

Just here he takes the false step, instead of improving his operations he sesorts to commercial advertising. A failure as a dentist he makes a muss of this too, the result is the cards and three dollar sets of teeth advertised in the daily papers. How nauseating they are to one who has the least pride in his chosen vocation.

It is to be hoped that not one of the two hundred men now in our college will adopt this means of building up their practice, neither will they if they would but stop and think and decide what is best for themselves.

The clientele of the advertising is the skim milk, someone else is getting the cream. He is always dealing with people who are trying to get something for nothing and won't pay at all if they

can get out of it.

The first question is "How much?" and what a discouraging thought that is to the operator, no idea of the benefit to be derived from the operation or treatment, no incentive for the operator to put his best thought and knowledge into his diagnosis and treatment of the case—"how much." There is only one way for the advertising dentist to suit his patient and that is to do the work cheaply. If any of the readers of this letter ever contemplate entering the ranks of the advertisers be sure to examine the situation thoroughly, do not go into it blindfolded. "For which of you intending to build a tower sitteth not down first and counteth the cost."

There is a great deal more which could be said, not against the advertiser (for his is a hard row to hoe) but against his methods.

There is another kind of advertising of which we should like to speak, a kind in which our own college indulges; that is, the advertising of the failures. Why should the fact of a man's having failed, either wholly or partially, be advertised in the daily papers and in the annual announcements? Is it not mortification enough to a student to know that he has failed without having it emblazoned forth to the world? To have failed disheartens one sufficiently

without it being specifically drawn attention to by a "star" or a sentence like this: "These will take further examinations." Is it not sufficient simply to leave the name out of the list of successful ones? A little consideration for the student's feelings should be taken into account in this matter by the faculty.

What would we think of a fellow student who went around saying, "Did you hear it, John Smith failed in bacteriology?" Then why should the authorities of our college do something that would be considered despicable if done by a student? Let the student be notified personally, but do not publish it from the

housetops.

There is unfortunately in most of us a certain feeling not of displeasure at another's failure. It is a weakness that should be suppressed. Rachefoucauld wrote, "In the adversity of our best friends we often find something which does not displease us;" and Burke, 'I am convinced that we have a degree of delight, and that no small one, in the real misfortunes and pains of others." A deplorable survival of the animal in our make-up and we despise ourselves for it. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn" has been proved to be true of all ages, but this adage is fast losing its value as a truth—philanthropy and love for one's neighbor is fast taking its place. A respect for the feelings and a regret for the failings of our brother man is steadily gaining the ascendency in society and why not by a tactful silence in regard to this tender spot, spare the already mortified and disappointed student?

PASSIM LOQUITOR.

# Social and Personal

The first enestion is "lion much?" and what a discontaging

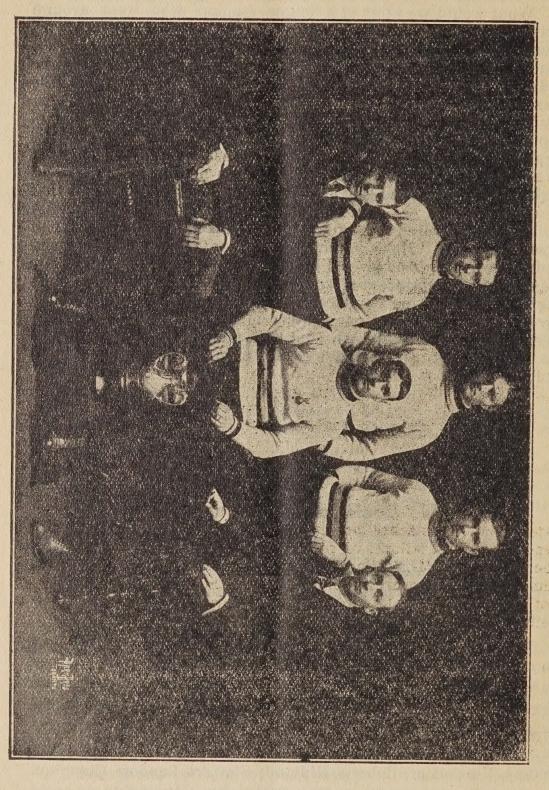
The Seniors intend having their dinner on the 22nd inst. at the St. Charles. They also intend to hold a dance on the 27th for Auld Hang Syne.

Some of the boys have located definitely and others only temporarily as follows:—Bancroft, L'Original; Billings, Brooks, Chalmers, Toronto; Cheney, McKeown, Johnson, Ottawa; Dalrymple, Higginson, Mathieson, Reid, Steel, Thompson, Toronto; Duffin, Cayuga; MacKenzie, North Bay; Mills, Southampton; Morrow, Niagara; Nott, Winnipeg; O'Neil, Fort William; Pollock, Listowel; Rickard, Winchester; Roberts, Midland; Stewart, London; Clappison, Hamilton; Bannerman, Owen Sound; Bleakley, Manotick.

We are glad to see McIntyre around again. Archie Johnson's energy brought him back sooner than was expected and he was seen with his sleeves rolled up trying the practical work for the Council.

# DENTAL COLLEGE HANDBALL TEAM, 1908

Winners of the Love Challenge Cup and Champions Toronto City Handball League



J. A. Bleakley, 1st Board R. W. Emerson, Vice-President

Chas. Williams, 2nd Board T M. J. O'Callaghan, 4th Board, President

T. W. Bleakley, 3rd Board sident G. E. French, Sec'y-Treasurer

000	Plugger Points	000
000	Contributors to this column are requested to write in ink and on only one side of the paper. The name of the contributor is to be signed, that the Hya Yaka may know whom to interrogate in case the point of the contribution is not clear, but the name shall not be published. All "Plugger Points" may be deposited in the Hya Yaka box in the Senior lab.	000

Coon—". We never remember the faces of those we love most dearly."

Grist—"That's so! To save my neck I can't remember what a hundred-dollar-bill looks like.

Durran, '10—" Air-ships will soon be all the rage."
Roger, '10—" Well, it's nothing unusual for people to fly in a rage."

She often wrung men's bosoms in a careless sort of way;
Yet she wasn't what you'd call the worst of flirts,
But a humble working-woman doing washing day by day,
In a laundry where she had to wring men's shirts.

Armstrong, '11, visited the asylum the other day. As he entered the grounds he saw a ferocious-looking lunatic walking alone on the lawn. Armstrong got frightened and started to walk out. The lunatic hurried after him; Armstrong began to run. The lunatic also increased his gait; Armstrong sprinted but the lunatic gained on him. Finally Armstrong stopped entirely exhausted. The lunatic tapped him on the shoulderand said: "Tag. You're it."

Bruce, '10—"I have several reasons for not buying your engine. The first is that I haven't enough money, and—"Ball, '08—"Then you needn't mention the others.

During the year we have been blessed with some pretty poor attempts at moustaches, but in this, our last number, we are able to report the worst failures on record. We are glad to say that one of the candidates, Mr. McComb, became so ashamed of his fuzz, that he removed it by pressure anæsthesia. But the other possibility does not seem to have that sense of shame which should characterize a gentleman. Description of the awful article is impossible; You can obtain a better idea of the frightful disfigurement by simply taking a look at McArthur.

It is to be hoped that in the new building there will be a differ ent system of ventilation. The atmosphere around the infirmary os the present building seems to have a disintegrating effect on metale placed in certain parts of the room. The metal used in engine bases seems to be unusually susceptible to the influence of these destructive gases. During the past session the atmosphere has sacted on several engine bases as to cause them to volatalize completely.

Mathieson, '08—"John, I'm surprised to see you smoking."
Thompson, '08—"Oh, I'm not smoking; I'm just holding this
for Wilkie; he's gone to get his hat and coat."

Young patient (to Waldron)—"The teacher wanted to box my ears this morning."

Waldron-"How do you know that?"

Young patient—"Because he wouldn't have boxed them if he hadn't wanted to."

De Mille (to stranger)—"How can I get to East Toronto?" Stranger—"Take a car or cab, wheel, walk, or run."

Voice over phone—" Is Mr. Lederman around?" Callie—"Yes, I'll try to lead him around for you."

#### ALL ABOARD!

Said the boarding-house keeper "Ah, me! I should love to sail o'er the sea,
But I never can go on the ocean, and so
Must always a landlady be.

Though this boarding-house may be my pride, It is not like a ship on the tide,

Yet I notice to day there is one stowaway
Right here on the star-boarder side.

Gibson—"I met a lady yesterday who knew you, Mrs.——"Cosgrove—"Who's she? I don't know her."

Gibson—"Oh, you must. She knew you well. I think she's a widower."

Roberts (angrily)—"How many times have I told you to keep your mouth open?"

Young patient (reflectively)—"Seven, Sir."

McDermott, '11-" What's the matter, Frank?"

Sandercock, '11—" Oh, I've just had a rather serious quarrel with Lackner."

McDermott—"Well, forget and forgive. You'll be much more contented."

Sandercock—"I never can forgive him; you see, I was in the wrong."

McDermott-"Then in that case demand an apology,"

Matchett, '10 (to head waiter)—" Here, sir, this clumsy fellow has spilled half of my cup of tea down my back."

Head waiter (to waiter sternly)—"Bring this young gentleman a full cup of tea instantly.

Division II. of the Junior Class ought to be added to the "Seven Wonders of the World." Since their exam, in practical chemistry with Dr. Trotter, they have come to be regarded as the foremost chemists of the age. There record is a phenomenal one, and the showing made on the said exam only served to add to their glory.

McGuirl, '08—" My landlady's a checker player." Locke, '09—" What makes you think so?"

McGuirl—"She told me it was my move."

Locke-"Yes?"

McGuirl—"And if I didn't move right away she'd make me jump."

Dawson, '10—" Did you hear about Bass and Yeo being thrown out of Simpson's Millinery department?"

Law, '10-" No; is that right? What for?"

Dawson-"Yes. They were sticking pins in the Merry Widows."

Dr. Webster (after looking through C. H. Moore's instrument case)—"Mr. Moore, there is a hack in every one of your chisels."

C. H. Moore (muttering to himself)—I wonder if he expected to find automobiles in them.

Carrol, '11—" I'm glad I'll be home when the Hya Yaka comes out; there's sure to be something in about what the Sophs did to me." It may be nice, Carrol, to get out of the roast the fellows would give you, but we hope you will tell truthfully just how gentle the Sophs were with you, so that you may get your due at home.

Dr. J. J. McK. (to Emersom, who has disturbed his lecture to to the freshmen by walking past whistling "I'm afraid to go home in the dark." ——"Silly ass! You're the fourth one who has gone past here whistling that same tune."

Blatchford, '09—" That was a pretty profitless enterprise of mine to day."

Cowan, '09-" What was that?"

Blatchford —"Telling hair-raising stories to Vance."

Downing, '11—"Well, the term's nearly over now. I'll never forget when I saw you the first day we were here. You acted like a fish out of water."

Brimacombe, '11-" Yes, I was a sucker alright."

Dr. Webster-"Have you received the electric light bill, yet?"

Dr. Walter-"Yes, just got it yesterday."

Dr. Webster-"Well, what's the charge of the light brigade?"

Somerville, '10—" They used to tell me when I was young that if I didn't leave coffee alone it would make me foolish."

Sutton, '10-" Well, why didn't you?"

It is reported on good authority that Jimmy Cation's acquaintance among the fair ones at Eaton's music counter is becoming quite extensive. However, it ought to be, as he is on the job nearly all the time.

Dr. Webster—"I have known families where you couldn't devitalize a pulp in six months."

Big Bob—"What kind of families were they?"

One of the neatest pieces of work exhibited at the College was shown on the hand-ball courts the other day by Joe Bleakley, the greatest regret about it being that it was destructive rather than preserving in its effect. With a pretty shot Bleakley put an end to McTaggart's smoke, by splitting his pipe clean in two.

Callie evidently has high ambitions. When seen on College Street on Sunday evening, March 29th, it was impossible to judge whether the maiden on whose kindly arm he was hanging was a second story painter or a member of a hook and ladder company who didn't need the ladder.

Sleeth, '09-" Don't you ever use a wire gauze to put your bridge on when you are soldering?

Seguin, '10-" No, and it stays up just as well on two pen-

knives."

Wurtz believes in allowing cement to become thoroughly set before submitting it to the fluids of the mouth. The other day, shortly before noon, he cemented on a bridge, and, while waiting for the cement to dry, he left the patient with the mouth open and came down stairs. He then packed a plate, put it in to be vulcanized, put on his coat and hat and went home for dinner. On his return he found the patient still holding her mouth open (evidently for her dinner).

Mounteer, '10 (to boy on street)—"That's a nice looking dog; he looks like a pointer."

Boy-"Yes, that's what he looks like, but it ain't what he is.

He's a disappointer."

Burgess (in barber shop)—"Are you the barber who shaved me yesterday?"

Barber-"Yes, sir."

Burgess—"Then, you'd better administer gas to-day."

Dr. Walter-"What has happened to that box of cigarettes I found and left on my desk?"

Office Boy-" I haven't touched one, sir."

Dr. Walter—" It was nearly full; how is it that there is only one left?"

Office Boy-"That's the one I didn't touch, sir."

Ives, '09—" Jimmy Strachan is making a study of perpetual motion, I hear."

Hart, '09-" What does he model it on?"

Ives-" Wigles' tongue."

Pollock, '08—" See, here, waiter! Do you call that roast beef? It's nothing but cow-hide."

Waiter-"Well, what do you expect for a twenty-five cent dinner? Morocco?"

Young Lady—" What makes you so foolish?"

Duffin, '11-" It's my mother's fault."

Young Lady—"Why, how is that?"

Duffin-"She made me sleep under a crazy quilt."

Locke Robinson, Brebber, Walker, Gower, and Dunning lunched together in Senior Lab. Approach Loucks, followed by Armstrong. Loucks has his locket watch charm open. Dunning reaches for it with evident curiosity. Loucks draws back with evident embarrassment. Dunning-"Ah! Ah! Romantic Freddy and Oratorical Do. Every land it's Leander, every country it's Demosthemes."

Bannerman, '08 (to young lady)—"What a lovely set of teeth you have!"

Young Lady—"Yes. My friends all say they are like stars." Bannerman-"That's rather a funny comparison. Why like stars?"

Young Lady—"Because they come out at night."

Blair, '08 (to bootblack, while having his shoes shined)—"I suppose your father is a bootblack, too?"

Bootblack-"No, my father is a farmer."

Blair—"Oh, he evidently believes in making hay while the son shines."

Marshall was having dinner down town with a young lady. Near the end of the meal he discovered that he had had no fork. "Goodness," he said to his friend, "that waiter didn't give me a fork."

"Well, you don't need one, do you?" asked the young lady, seriously.

"I don't?" replied Marshall; "what am I to stir my coffee with?"

McDougall, '11—"Is it right to omit the 'u' in such words as harbor, neighbor, honor, candor, etc.?"

Chant, '11—''Well, about harbor and neighbor I am not sure, but when it comes to honor and candor, I leave you out.''

Matchett, '10—"Waiter, this bill charges for three plates of soup, and we've had only two."

Waiter—"Yes, but you forget the plate I spilled on your friend's dress."

Banford, '11—''I wish I knew how to act when I'm introduced to the other guests at a party. I always feel like an idiot.''
Lillie, '11—''All you have to do is to act the way you feel.''

French, '09—''I always do my hardest work before breakfast.''

Cosgrove, '09—"What's that?" French—"Getting out of bed."

Elliott, '10—"Are you whistling to call stray dogs, Hughton?"

Carmichael, '10—"That's what, Elliott. But it's a wonder you don't come over."

President Roosevelt is said to take the following four maxims as his rules of life:

First—Fit yourself for the work you have to do in this world, and lose no time about it.

Second—Enjoy all the fun that comes to you.

Third—Go ahead, do something and be willing to take responsibility.

Fourth—Learn by your mistakes.

Patient—"I have a confession to make, Doctor. I didn't like the taste of that medicine you left, so instead of taking it I gave it to my dog."

Doctor (indignantly)—"Do you mean to say, madam, that

you wasted all that medicine?"

Patient—"But it wasn't wasted, Doctor. We wanted to get rid of the dog anyhow."

Wigle, '09-"How is your gutta percha to-day, Miss Taylor?"

Rae—"What did Nott say when you asked him to lend you his engine?"

Rogers—"Well, he didn't absolutely refuse, but he implied a very severe condition."

Rae—"What was that?"

Rogers—"He said he would see me hanged first."

Clerk (recommending necktie of an atrocious pattern)—"How would you like one like that? I'm selling a lot of them this year"

Pollock, '08—"Indeed! How very clever of you."

The boy was sitting on the pavement, crying bitterly.

Mitchell, '11 (sympathetically)—"How did it happen, my boy,".

Boy-"It d-didn't; f-father done it on purpose."

Book Agent—"You'd better take a copy. It contains valuable information, and will be sure to pay for itself in a short time."

Grainger, '08—"Will it? Then I'll take a copy. I was afraid I'd have to pay for it."

Marshall, '09—"For a beggar, you look rather respectable with glasses on."

Beggar—"Yes, sir. I've ruined my eyesight looking for work."

Dick Hamilton (to fellow-passenger in street car)—"Look here! I've no objections to you standing on one foot, even for two or three hours, so long as it isn't mine.

Laidlaw, '10—"Ives is a funny fellow, isn't he?" Hart, '10—"Why?"

Laidlaw—"Oh, he walks about thinking about nothing, and when he remembers it he then forgets that what he thought of was something entirely different from what he wanted to remember. You understand me, don't you?"

Miss Taylor-"Who is that dark-haired boy over there?"

Dalrymple—"Why, that's Mr. Sloane."

Miss Taylor—"I think he's a dear, but don't you tell him I said so."

Young, '10 (to McCartney, going home from the Sophomore dinner)—"Hang on to Church, Mac. There are a couple of Freshies around the corner."

McComb—"You and Frank Moore, Frank especially, are such young men, I often wonder you're so bald."

Vance—"If you'll promise to say nothing about it, I'll tell you how it happened."

McComb—"I'll not say a word."

Vance—"Well, then, listen. Our hair fell out."

Roger, '10—"Did you ever see a man-eating shark?"
Bouck, '10—"No; but I once saw a man eating salmon."



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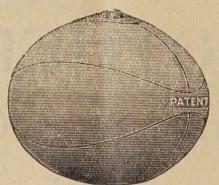
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